

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 5092. 號一月一十年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

日八十月九年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, R. C. SAMUEL, DRACON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELL & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BREKE.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK. F. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINHARD, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARSOON, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

## INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

## For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

## T. JACKSON,

## Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 3 " 2 per cent. " "

## H. H. NELSON,

## Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, 23,200,000. RESERVE FUND, 2800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BRUGES, PARIS.

## AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

## LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application; grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

## Bank.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

## RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum. " 6 " " 4 1/2 " " " 12 " " 5 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

## Bankers.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

## THE CITY BANK.

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

## RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

## ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER C. LEVYSOHN retired from our Firm in Hongkong and China on the 31st of December last, and Mr. LORENZ POESNECKER was admitted a PARTNER therein on the same day.

Mr. JULIUS KRAMER has been authorized to SIGN our Firm for Procuration at CANTON.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, October 11, 1879. no11

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN in our Firm here and in Yokohama, CEASED on the 31st March, 1879.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, October 6, 1879. no6

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

## AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

## AND

## COMMISSION AGENT.

ALL GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.D.

Mr. C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN our Firm.

REISS & Co.,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, October 3, 1879. ja3

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLACK will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

## RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. See80

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## For Sale.

## ROSE AND COMPANY, 31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD,

HAVE Received per FRENCH and ENGLISH MAILS, GLENAGLES, &c., Their NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON; Comprising:—Crewel CLOTHS, Crewel SILKS, Fancy WOOL WORK, SHETLAND, Single and Double BERLIN, and Fingering WOOLS. Commenced Work in CUSHIONS, Fender STOOLS, Chair BACKS, SLIPPERS, Smoking CAPS, &c., &c.

The Latest NOVELTIES in French Flowers and Feathers. Millinery SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS of every Shade and Width. Muslin and Lisse PLAININGS. Torchon LACE, Bretonne LACE, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Cambria Hemm'd stitched HANDKERCHIEFS. Paris KID GLOVES in 2, 4 and 6 Buttons in White, Light Evening Shades, and Dark Shades. By the Single Pair or in Tins.

Black and Colored SILK GLOVES in 2 and 4 Buttons. Black LACE MITTS. A Good Assortment of Ladies' CORSETS.

The New "BRILLIANT" HOSE for Children from 0 Size to Size 6, in SKY BLUES, NAVY BLUES, CARDINALS, and PINKS. Children's BOOTS and SHOES, in Great Variety. The New BRAIDS, FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, &c., as now worn. MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.

BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, Toilet QUILTS, and TWILLINGS, Table CLOTHS, Eider Down QUILTS, Turkish TOWELS, &c., &c. Table NAPKINS, Table COVERS, &c., &c. The New CRETONNES, REPS and DAMASKS. Lace CURTAINS, 72 inches Wide—By the Yard.

Gentlemen's Black FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, COLLARS and CUFFS. Silk HOSE. Cotton, Thread, Merino and Cashmere SOCKS in great variety. UNDER-VESTS and PANTS, Russian Calf and Kid GLOVES, TIES, SCARVES, &c., &c.

SHIRT and COLLAR STUDS and SETS. SOAPS and PERFUMERY. Gentlemen's White SHIRTS, Best Quality with and without COLLARS. Ladies' and Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS.

Black ALPACAS, Black French MERINOS. Black CACHEMERES, Black SATINS, Colored SATINS. Colored French MERINOS in all the new Shades, with Silks, Satins, and Velveteens to Match.

Piece VELVETS, in Black and all new Shades. Black and Colored VELVETEENS.

N.B.—All Last Season's GOODS greatly reduced in Price.

## NOTE the ADDRESS—ROSE AND COMPANY, 31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Formerly next Door to the HONGKONG HOTEL).

Hongkong, October 22, 1879. no6

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A TENTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on 13th October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, 20th October. Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 20th July, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 1, 1879. no6

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

## NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant. POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions. By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 20, 1879. no20

## F. VINCENT.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, AND STOREKEEPER, HONGKONG.

BEGS to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he has received a Large Assortment of FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS, SPIRITS, and STORES of the Best Quality (French Produce).

N.B.—F. V. is ready to supply at any of the Coast Ports, as well as in Hongkong, any quantity that may be required to suit Purchasers.

F. VINCENT,

No. 4, Peel Street.

Hongkong, October 10, 1879. no10

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION. DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts, \$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz. MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21c80

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE" will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 3rd Nov., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, October 20, 1879. no3

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG,"

Captain ABBOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th Nov., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 30, 1879. no4

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The German Steamer "OLYMPIA,"

Capt. NAGEL, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave this on TUESDAY, the 4th Nov., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE.

Hongkong, October 30, 1879. no4

## FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "DIAMANTE,"

Capt. THEBAUD, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 30, 1879.

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "BENLEDI" will call here about the 10th Proximo. Has room for a small quantity only.

For Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 30, 1879.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Company's Steamship "ACHILLES,"

Capt. C. ANDERSON, will be despatched on or about the 7th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 31, 1879.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "AGAMEMNON,"

Captain J. WILDING, will be despatched on or about the 7th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 21, 1879.

## CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "FLEURS CASTLE,"

KIDDER, Commander, expected here on or about the 14th Proximo, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 29, 1879.

## SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SAIGON.

The Steamship "RADNORSHIRE,"

DAVIES, Commander, expected here on or about the 14th Proximo, has room for about 700 tons Tea. She will call at Saigon for a part Cargo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 27, 1879.

## Sailing Vessels.

## FOR NEW YORK.

The A



## For Sale.

## MacEwen, Frickel &amp; Co.,

BE to announce the ARRIVAL of the following First-Class  
STORIES, &c.  
Ex "OCEANIC,"  
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"  
And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.  
Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.  
Pine Apple CHEESE.  
Limburg CHEESE.  
Sap Sage CHEESE.  
Prime Gilly CHEESE.  
Fine Eastern HAMS.  
Fine Eastern BACON.  
Prime Smoked SALMON.  
Smoked HERRINGS.  
Boston MACKEREL.  
SALMON BELLIES.  
Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.  
Pickled OX-TONGUES.  
Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.  
SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.  
Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLES.

Fresh APPLES.  
"No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.  
HICKORY NUTS.  
PEANUTS.  
BRAZIL NUTS.  
PEANUTS.  
COMB HONEY in Frames.  
Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.  
BROOKHAM'S TURKEY & TONGUE.  
Do. LUNcheon TONGUE.  
Do. Compressed HAM.  
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed HAM.  
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.  
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed TONGUE.  
Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.  
Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.  
Assorted Devilled MEATS.  
Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.  
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.  
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYST-TER CRACKERS.  
WAFER BISCUITS per Pound.  
OATMEAL in Cakes.  
Fresh CORNMEAL.  
Cracked WHEAT.  
BUCK WHEAT.  
RYE FLOUR.  
HOMINY.

CUTTING'S Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.  
CUTTING'S Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.  
Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.  
Do. PICKLED LIMES.  
Do. STUFFED PEPPERS.  
Do. ASPARAGUS.  
Do. Ass. Corned VEGETABLES.  
Do. Assorted PICKLES.  
Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.  
Split PEAS.  
Mess' PORK and BEEF.  
BORDEN'S Condensed MILK (very fresh).  
do. do. do.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
HOUSEHOLD STORES.  
MULSON'S  
Assorted German SAUSAGES.  
Do. VEGETABLES.  
Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S  
SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS'  
Celebrated Family STORES.  
Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.  
Truffled SAUSAGES.  
Cambridge SAUSAGES.  
Bologna SAUSAGES.  
Pork SAUSAGES. SAVORIES.  
SALMON CUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).  
HADDOK ROES. Fried SOLES.  
Kipper HERRINGS. BLOATERS.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
OATMEAL, &c., &c.

BOOKS!  
BOOKS!  
BOOKS!!  
The Latest and most Popular  
NOVELS,  
BY FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.  
DICTIONARIES,  
&c., &c., &c.

"Cable Coil," "Perfection" and "Empress of India"  
TOBACCOS.  
Specially Selected CIGARS.  
Cavite CHEROOTS.  
Princesa CHEROOTS.  
Cavite CIGARS.  
Princesa CIGARS.  
Arcoeros CIGARS.  
Vegueros CIGARS.  
Choloe No. 3 Meisig CHEROOTS.  
Choloe No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.  
Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.  
Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog" REVOLVERS.  
SMITH and WESSON'S REVOLVERS.  
COLT'S DERINGER PISTOLS and REVOLVERS.  
CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

## For Sale.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.  
THE AMENDED HONG LIST,  
in English and Chinese, con-  
taining the Names of all the most  
important Companies, Institutions  
and Mercantile Houses in the  
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50  
per dozen.  
At the "China Mail Office."

## NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,  
SITUATE at East Point, Hongkong, now  
in Complete Working Order, and Cap-  
able of Distilling upwards of 2,000  
Gallons daily. The Property is of a most  
valuable nature, comprising THREE  
PIECES of GROUND close to the  
water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781  
and 782, with the Substantially Built  
DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PRE-  
MISES, erected specially for the purpose  
only a few years since, together with the  
MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS,  
STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIT-  
TINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to  
Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and  
JOHNSON,  
Solicitors, Supreme Court House,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1879. del

## PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS  
OF  
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF  
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-  
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-  
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,  
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

By  
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and  
CHAS. KING.  
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.  
DENNY, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.  
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.  
Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed  
descriptions of important Sites and Monu-  
ments, notes on the CLIMATE and general  
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY  
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its  
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES  
and minute details respecting the rise and  
progress and social characteristics of the  
several foreign settlements. To these par-  
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of  
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from  
official returns, together with statements  
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-  
CHANGE, LINES of STEAM COMMUNICATION,  
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE, Money,  
Weights, and recommendations to travellers,  
giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode  
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-  
ments; are also included, combined with  
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode  
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-  
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong  
contains an historical sketch forming a  
chronological index of the chief events  
which occupied public attention between  
1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS,  
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the  
passing of important ORDINANCES, the  
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT  
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable  
PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,  
FIRE and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES  
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the  
various steam companies' lines. It also  
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works  
published in the English language upon  
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX  
at the end of the work affords a ready  
means of reference to the reader.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I.  
and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal  
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,  
Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS  
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD  
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs  
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## NOW READY.

TO LET.  
TWO Commodious HOUSES. Situated  
in PEEL STREET, Nos. 13A and 13B,  
with GAS and WATER laid on.  
For further Particulars and Conditions,  
apply to the Undersigned here.

YOUNG MAW,  
No. 33, Gage Street.  
Hongkong, October 31, 1879. del

TO LET.  
GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE IN  
GODOWNS IN PEDDAR'S WHARF  
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.  
Apply to  
G. R. LAMMERT.  
Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS  
GRANITE GODOWNS.  
Apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR  
UNFURNISHED,  
BONHAM ROAD,  
Apply to  
SHARP & DANBY,  
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AU-  
TION, shortly, on a day to be  
hereafter named, unless previously dis-  
posed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,  
SITUATE at East Point, Hongkong, now  
in Complete Working Order, and Cap-  
able of Distilling upwards of 2,000  
Gallons daily. The Property is of a most  
valuable nature, comprising THREE  
PIECES of GROUND close to the  
water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781  
and 782, with the Substantially Built  
DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PRE-  
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TINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to  
Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and  
JOHNSON,  
Solicitors, Supreme Court House,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1879. del

## Auctions.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
GUALO, Capt. J. C. BABOR, will leave  
this on SATURDAY, the 8th November,  
at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will  
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-  
ment, arriving one week later than by the  
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be  
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at  
Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to  
—A. MÖYER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1879. no8

## Auctions.

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Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to  
—A. MÖYER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1879. no8

## Auctions.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
GUALO, Capt. J. C. BABOR, will leave  
this on SATURDAY, the 8th November,  
at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will  
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-  
ment, arriving one week later than by the  
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be  
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at Noon.

## Insurance.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.  
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.  
Policies granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,  
are distributed annually to Contributors  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1809.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to  
grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saidon and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ABNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## Insurance.

## SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE

COMPANY.  
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at  
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-  
tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in  
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

SWISS LLOYD  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.  
MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and AS-  
SETS.....Tls. 856,370  
OUTLAW, 25th  
April, 1879.....

Directors.  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEYERHOF, Esq.  
C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,  
Agent,  
8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the "Profits"  
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be  
annually distributed among all Contributors  
of Business in proportion to the Premium  
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 1oc80

## Intimations.

Volume Eighth of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VIII.  
—OF THE—  
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Translations from the Lu-Hi, or General  
Code of Laws.  
New Cantonese Words.  
Translations of Chinese School-books.  
The Ballads of the Shi-king.  
Nestorians at Canton.  
Korean Pronunciation of Chinese.  
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.  
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-  
ming.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries:—  
Worship of the Emperor's Tablet.  
Snake Bites.  
A Terra-cotta Vase with supposed Chi-  
nese Inscription discovered by Dr.  
Schliemann, at Hisarlik (with illu-  
strations).

Opium Consumption in China.  
Official Usurers.  
Heraldic and other Designations.  
Coins of the Ming.  
A Porcelain "Coin" (with woodcut).

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
Hongkong, September 26, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,  
華字日報 (Wah Tee Yat Po),  
CREATED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-  
signed has DECEASED the Chinese Mail  
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged  
the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHU, as  
Translator and General Manager of the  
newspaper, which under its new régime  
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
cellent medium for advertising, especially  
as the Manager is able to devote his whole  
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,  
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
Day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-  
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.  
The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the China Mail.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
medium for advertising.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,

## Intimations.

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has  
been very much extended. The fol-  
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.  
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,  
Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel,  
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan  
Tat Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wan  
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the  
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen  
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee  
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai  
Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.



## Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, &amp; ENERGY.



Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"  
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 90  
"Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's  
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th  
August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to  
Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right  
the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in Eng-  
land, Australia, Africa, China,  
Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D.  
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,  
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for  
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,  
Lack of Sleep, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration,  
Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,  
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-  
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,  
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-  
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

**PHOSPHODYNE**  
Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the  
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,  
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing  
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and  
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric  
Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous  
Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart  
Diseases, from whatever cause.

**IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VI-  
SITING OR RESIDING IN HOT  
CLIMATES.**—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE  
has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa,  
and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in  
the most perfectly assimilable form the essential  
Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-  
animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when  
impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large  
number of Testimonials from all parts of the  
World, freely offered from private persons:  
Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men  
who, are well known, speak of its marvellous  
powers in Nervous Debility, Want of  
Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases,  
and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.  
**CAUTION.**—The name, Dr. LALOR'S  
PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass  
of each bottle, and the genuine PHOS-  
PHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr.  
LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England.  
Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal  
Proceedings will be taken against all Persons  
selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.  
**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—Every bottle  
bears the British Government Stamp, with the  
words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London,  
England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honorable  
Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FOR-  
GERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,  
OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GALSFORD ST., LONDON,  
ENGLAND,  
(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of  
Phosphodyne.)  
Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any  
Court of Law in London, England, and he re-  
spectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the  
Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right,  
against Falsehood and Fraud.

**A BASE FRAUD** is being per-  
petrated by the Advertisement  
of a Worthless Imitation of Dr.  
LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the  
Newspaper Press of India and the  
Colonies, the nature of which may  
be guessed from the fact that the  
originators of these Advertise-  
ments DO NOT, AND DARE NOT  
insert them in the Papers Publish-  
ed in the United Kingdom, neither  
may the Spurious Article, sought  
to be Foisted upon the Public  
abroad, BE SOLD in the British  
Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so  
named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862.  
The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at  
Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864.  
This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S  
Testimonials, the dates of which have been  
fraudulently altered from 1865-1866, and 1867,  
as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been  
basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the  
False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters,  
with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine  
"Phosphodyne" bears the Christian and  
Surnames, with Address, as above; also the Re-  
gistered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE,"  
to copy which is Felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalo's  
Phosphodyne in India and China—  
Messrs. J. & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona;  
Messrs. J. & Co., Calcutta, and Barrackpore;  
Messrs. J. & Co., Rangoon, Ceylon; O'Hara  
& Co., Bangalore; RANGON DISPENSARY, No.  
215, Dalhousie Street; L. GILLON Co., Lahore;  
J. LEWIS & Co., Shanghai, China; Hong  
Kong Dispensary, Hong Kong; and all the  
Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "THE  
CAUSE OF LETHARGY AND CAUSES OF DEATH" on the  
Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on applica-  
tion to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.  
1879 1w 87 1879

## Intimations.

PROFIT AND ENTERPRISE—WHAT  
TO BUY OR AVOID.

A N established Manufacturer of all kinds  
of best MINERAL WATERS and  
Cordis, having 20 years' practical experi-  
ence, offers advice to firms now engaged or  
intending to embark in this lucrative busi-  
ness as to the correct Plant, Machinery,  
Sound modern Patents, Stock, Chemicals  
and Recipes, to ensure economy and obtain  
utmost profit with superior quality; thus  
preventing the serious and expensive  
blunders caused by misleading advertise-  
ments. Fee 2 Guineas.—Address Mr. H.  
W. CARTER, SPRING HILL HOUSE, BRIS-  
TOL, ENGLAND. [2Nov79]

**JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.**  
ESTABLISHED 1820.



The attention of  
Sportsmen is invited  
to the following Am-  
munition, of the best  
quality, now in general  
use throughout Eng-  
land, India, and the Colonies.

**JOYCE'S**  
Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality  
**Percussion Caps,**  
Chemically-prepared Cloth and  
Felt Gun Wadding.

**Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,**  
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-  
loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game  
at long distances.

And every description of Sporting  
Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers  
in Gunpowder.

**FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,**  
Patentees and Manufacturers,  
57, Upper Thames Street, London.  
4Nov79 1w 13c 4Nov79

**SAVORY AND**  
**MOORE'S**  
**BEST FOOD**  
**FOR INFANTS.**  
NOTICE.—The Best  
Food for Infants, Prepared  
by Savory & Moore, and  
Sold to the Royal Nur-  
series of England, Russia,  
&c., contains the highest  
amount of nourishment in  
the most digestible and  
convenient form.  
IT IS THE MOST PER-  
FECT substitute for healthy  
Mother's Milk, possessing  
all the elements necessary  
for the health, growth, and  
vigour of the child.  
BLENDED ON LEBIGER'S  
principle, it has only the sugar  
natural to milk, and is con-  
sequently free from the acrid  
and injurious sweet-  
ness of other foods.  
PHYSIOLOGICALLY COOK-  
ED it is always ready for  
use, saving Mothers and  
Nurses much time and  
trouble.—This is 1s. 2s., 3s., 4s.,  
and 5s. each.  
SAVORY & MOORE, 143,  
New Bond Street, London,  
and Chemists, &c., every-  
where.

**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.**  
**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**  
**STEEL PENS.**  
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.



**CLIMATIC DEBILITY.**  
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,  
BY  
**NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.**  
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,  
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,  
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other  
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,  
and extensively used in the principal Hos-  
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases  
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as  
well as being a most agreeable and efficient  
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very  
strongly recommended to be taken instead  
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it im-  
ports immediate strength, assists diges-  
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be  
freely taken by total abstainers without any  
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating  
effects.

**DIRECTIONS.**—A Wine-glassful twice or  
three times a day. The Extract should be  
kept lying down in a cool place.  
Copies of the Original Testimonials from  
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded  
upon application to the Manufacturer.  
Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-  
facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,  
East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &  
Co., Hongkong.  
4Jan79 1w 11

**FREDERIC ALGAR,**  
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-  
SION AGENT,  
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-  
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,  
Papers, Correspondents' Letters; and any  
European Goods on London terms.

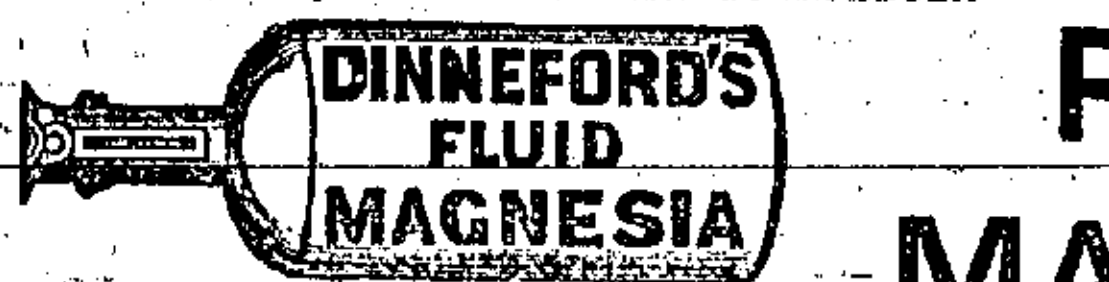
**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**  
Colonial Newspapers received at the office  
are regularly filed for the inspection of  
Advertisers and the Public.

**SAILORS' HOME.**  
ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or  
PAPERS will be thankfully received  
at the Sailor's Home, West Point,  
Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

## Intimations.

**DINNEFORD'S**

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists**  
London,  
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.  
5ap79a 1w 52i 5ap80

**"INVINCIBLE"**  
THE  
LIGHTEST CHEAPEST SIMPLEST, AND MOST  
ECONOMICAL

**CENTRIFUGAL PUMP**  
IN THE WORLD.

**REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES.**  
**NEVER GETS STOPPED UP.**  
**REQUIRES NO BENDS.**

PIPES CAN BE SWELLED TO ANY  
ANGLE WITHOUT DISTURBING BED-PLATE

For full Particulars apply to  
**JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,**  
**ENGINEERS,**  
89, CANNON STREET & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS,  
LONDON.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Office of this Paper.

281ec78 1w 52i 14d79

In consequence of spurious imitations of  
**LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,**  
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins  
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,  
thus,

*Lea & Perrins*  
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Croxall and Blackwell, London,  
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Outmen throughout the World.

14c78 1w 52i 14d79

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

**TRADE MARK.**

**NORTON'S**

**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.**  
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKLEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER and BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,  
6D., 1S., 2S. AND 4S. EACH.

**OAKLEY'S**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKLEY'S**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
[NON-MERCURIAL]  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

**OAKLEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & 16. BOXES.

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
SILVER, GOLD, AND PLATE  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
17my79 1w 52i 17my80

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
Chinese Mail.

**TWO** cents a character for the first 100  
characters, and one cent a character  
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and  
half price for repetitions during the first  
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will  
be charged only one half the amount of the  
first week's charge. Advertisements for  
half a year and longer will be allowed a  
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,  
and contracts for more favourable terms  
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish  
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all  
the ports and in the interior of China, all  
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,  
Peking, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the  
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru  
and other places where Chinese frequent.  
When the list of Agencies is completed,  
it will be published. Agents have been  
already established in most of the above  
places, and in important parts more than  
one agent has been appointed at each.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

**PERFUMERY.**  
**WHITE ROSE** and other SACHET  
POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-  
DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP,  
TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,  
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.  
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English  
Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout  
the World.

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond-street, London.  
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK  
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

7Jun79

**Mr. Andrew Wind,**  
NEWS AGENT, &c.  
138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;  
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-  
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,  
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

1879 1w 52i 17my80

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**  
Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,  
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when  
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to  
cure ails, deep and superficial ulcers.  
These Ointments may be obtained from all respectable  
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized  
world, with directions for use in almost every language.  
They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas  
Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the  
United States.  
20ap78 1w 11

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**  
Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be  
most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or  
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-  
cidental to the life of a miner or to those living in the  
bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
against those evils which so often beset the human race,  
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
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7Jun79



## Intimations.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

## The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## 10-days Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

## TUESDAY,

the 4th November, at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,

An Invoice of Fancy CHINA PORCELAIN MUGS, Milk Jugs, Figures, Decorated Lustres and Drops, Fancy Vases, Liqueur Sets, Cut Crystal Salt Cellars, Inkstands, Paper Weights, Crystal Busto, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

1 case Hurricane Lamps and Wall Lamps.

6 cases Decorated Night and Table Lamps.

600 gross Gilt Buttons, assorted sizes.

1 case Assorted Sizes Lampwick.

20 cases Swedish Safety Matches.

30 drums Hubbard's Turpentine.

4 cases Hubbard's White Zinc.

Black Paint and White Lead.

1 case 50 tins Hubbard's Copal Varnish.

5 bales 7-lb. Green Blankets.

Blue Serge, Black Serge, All Wool Fancy Flannel, Suite Flannel, Tweeds, Cloth, etc., etc.

1 case Cotton Towels.

3 cases Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, 2 lb. tins.

3 cases Bresh's Butter, 2 lb. tins.

50 boxes Candles.

20 cases LL Kianah's Whisky.

Brandy, Ginger Wine, Claret, Liqueurs, etc.

Morton's Stores and Preserved Provisions.

Tumblers, Liqueur Glasses, Goblets, etc.

5 cases English Hams.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1879. no4

## MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 10th Instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 16th November.

Cargo received on board until —, and parcels at the Office up to — of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

" YOKOHAMA & " Do. \$75. " Do. \$20.

" NAGASAKI....." Do. \$75. " Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. no15

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. VENICE having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRALE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31, Esmeralda, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot, Amoy Oct. 30, General—RUSSELL & Co.

Nov. 1, Diamante, British steamer, 514, E. Theband, Manila Oct. 29, General—RUSSELL & Co.

Nov. 1, Cheong Hock Kian, British steamer, 965, F. Webb, Penang, and Singapore Oct. 25, General.—BUS HIN CHAN.

Nov. 1, Venice, British steamer, 1271, Rhode, Calcutta Oct. 16, Pena g 28, and Singapore 25, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Nov. 1, Ernst, German 3 m. schooner, 356, Hildebrand, Newchwang Oct. 21, Boats.—WIELER & Co.

Nov. 1, Yutlung, British steamer, 286, D. McDougall, Swatow Oct. 31, General.—KWOK ACHONG.

Nov. 1, Teheran, British steamer, 2589, A. H. Johnson, Bombay Oct. 14 and Singapore 26, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1, Djinnah, for Shanghai.

1, Tibre, for Yokohama.

1, Atlanta, for Saigon.

1, Bengloe, for Shanghai.

1, Burgmeister von Middleburg, for Saigon.

1, Yang tsé, for Marcellus, &c.

1, Hwei Yuen, for Shanghai.

1, Chinkiang, for Shanghai.

1, Sumida Maru, for Yokohama, &c.

1, Esmeralda, for Manila.

## CLEARED.

Diamante, for Amoy.

Harrington, for Bangkok.

San Lorenzo, for Canton.

Cheong Hock Kian, for Swatow.

Lizzie, for Singapore.

Lucky, for Bangkok.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Teheran, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Mrs. McIvor, child and 2 servants, Mrs. Griener, Rev. W. Groves, Mr. and Mrs. Watts, and Mrs. Core's amah; from Venice, Mr. and Mrs. Sayle; from Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon; from Singapore, Heerjee, wife and child, and 81 Chinese.—For Shanghai: from Southampton, Capt. Anderson; from Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra and servant.—For Yokohama: from Southampton, Mrs. Nelson, and Mr. J. Yoshie; from Venice, Mr. Focke.

Per Esmeralda, from Amoy, Mr. Selmunds, and 125 Chinese.

Per Diamante, from Manila, Messrs R. D. Tucker, F. W. Wilson, J. Caragal, one Europe deck, and 100 Chinese.

Per Cheong Hock Kian, from Penang and Singapore, 417 Chinese.

Per Venice, from Singapore, &c., 200 Chinese.

Per Yutlung, from Swatow, 2 Cabin, 6 Europeans deck, and 100 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Yang tsé, for Saigon, Mr. Fo Song T'ong, and 21 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr. A. L. S. de Aguilera, 2 natives, and 3 Chinese; for Colombo, Mr. R. Colgate; for Marcellus, Viscount de Paco d'Aros, lady, 2 children and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. Atkins and 2 children, Miss and Master Watson, Messrs J. Hughes, M. Reeves, G. Wales, N. Mercer, O. Rayan, and 2 Chinese.

From Shanghai, for Marcellus, Mr. and Mrs. Welch and child, Mr. T. H. Bell, Mrs. L. and son (wife and son of Chinese Minister at Berlin), Mr. Secretary and Mrs. K. Chin Yin and child, Mrs. Kregor and child and 6 servants.—From Yokohama: for Saigon, Messrs. Sonis and Frances; for Marcellus, Mr. J. B. Porter.

Per Djinnah, for Shanghai: from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Mrs. T. M. Nathan; from Marcellus, Mr. Mendel, Rev. Fathers Prinzi, Scherer, Bertolazzi, Guittari, le Perillon, Moreau, Laning and De Busay, Messrs. Haas and Glasse, Mr. and Mrs. Pichon, 2 children and servants.

Per Tibre, for Yokohama: from Hongkong, Messrs. Adachi and Yamashita; from Marcellus, Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Messrs W. Asano, and R. Asano, Mr. and Mrs. Nishigawa and 2 children, Messrs. Strand, and Obirone; from Naples, Mr. Krien.

Per Sumida Maru, for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Shervington; for Yokohama, Messrs F. Schiffman, and J. Daturbon.

Per Atlanta, for Saigon, 195 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Esmeralda reports: Moderate N.E. and E.N.E. winds throughout the passage. At 9.30 of the 30th, passed S. S. China bound North.

The British steamer Diamante reports: Had N.N.E. winds and sea throughout.

The British steamer Cheong Hock Kian reports: Strong N.E. monsoon and heavy sea running throughout the passage.

The British steamer Venice reports: Had fine weather to Pulo Sapatu; thence strong N.E. winds and high sea.

The British steamer Yutlung reports: Fine weather and N.E. monsoon throughout.

## CARGOES.

Per S. S. Yang tsé, sailed 1st November.—For Continent, 1,363 bales Silk, 367 bales Waste Silk, 7 bales Cocoons, 938 pkgs. Sundries, 18 cases Treasure (Tib. 38,400), 194 cases Silkworms' Eggs, 72 cases Silk, and 220 chests Tea.—For London, 1,090 bales Silk, 13 cases Silk, 2,278 half-chests Tea, 728 chests Tea, 19,968 boxes Tea, 373 pkgs. Sundries, 24 bales Waste Silk, 110 cases Essential Oil, and 1,000 flasks Quicksilver.

Per S. S. Oceania, for London, sailed 23rd October.—From Foochow, 6,072 boxes, 21,961 half-chests and 1,575 chests Tea; from Amoy, 1,150 boxes and 1,735 half-chests Tea, and 2 pkgs. Merchandise; from Hongkong, 7,108 boxes Oongou (142,510 lbs.), 871 pkgs. Preserves, 39 pkgs. Merchandise, and 184 bags Coffee.

Per S. S. Gaelic, sailed 22nd October, 1879.—For Yokohama, 8,998 bags Sugar, 285 pkgs. Sugar Candy, 286 bales Yarn, 10 bags Coffee, 55 bags Rice, 10 pkgs. Vermilion, 53 cases Castor Oil, 30 pkgs. Indigo, and 62 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco, 21,429 bags Rice, 100 bags Tapioca, 2,000 Empty Quicksilver Flasks, 800 bags J. & S. 245 bags Beans, 220 pkgs. Nut Oil, 15 boxes Olgars, 94 boxes Prepared Opium, 40 pkgs. Cordage, 3 pkgs. Silk Goods, 4 boxes Grade Opium, 74 pkgs. Nutmeg,

1,128 bags Coffee, 126 bags Tea, 10 boxes Maco, 106 bales Gunnies, 3,818 pkgs. Merchandise, 5 boxes Treasure (valued at \$25,000); for Callao, 25 cases Persian Opium, 10 boxes Patna Opium, 19 boxes boxes Tea; for Punta Arenas, 7 cases Silks, 3 Lacquered Ware; for Chicago, 766 pkgs. Tea; for New York, 1,891 pkgs. Tea, 77 bales Silk, 11 boxes Silks, 1 pkgs. Sundries and 2 rolls Matting.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW AND AMOY.—

Per Cheong Hock Kian, at 9 a.m. Tomorrow, the 2nd Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—

Per Kwangching, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 3rd Nov.

For BANGKOK.—

Per Dale, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 3rd Nov., instead of as previously notified.

For SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—

Per Olympia, at 1.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 4th Nov.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet Brisbane, will be despatched from Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 3rd November, with Mails for Singapore Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Melbourne. 24 cent rates of Postage.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 1.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 1.30 p.m. Supplementary mail on board with 28 cents late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Gallo.

Hongkong, Oct. 20, 1879. no8

## MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Gualior will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th November, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of Tokio, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Nov., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c. which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m.—Registry ceases.

2.30 p.m.—Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, October 27, 1879. no12

## HOURS OF CLOSING

## THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure, —

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Day of departure, —

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.30 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until —

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 13 cents until time of departure.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11, Evening 5.45. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a.m. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Antiphon, and Communion, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke, every Sunday, at 10.30 p.m. a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

2 p.m.—Brisbane leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, &c.

## Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, November 4:—

Daylight.—Kwangching leaves for Coast Ports.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr. G. R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

2 p.m.—Olympia leaves for Singapore, &c.

THURSDAY, November 6:—

Goods per Ben Glee undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per Djinnah—undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

SATURDAY, November 8:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Port of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, November 11:—

Auction of British barque Chocola.

WEDNESDAY, November 12:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, November 15:—

Mitsu Bishi Mail leaves for Yokohama via Kobe.

WEDNESDAY, December 3:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

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OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

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OF

Salt Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.40 p.m.

## DEATH.

On the 23rd Sept., at Blackheath, Capt. HENRY JONES, nautical assessor, formerly of the Ballarat and Far East, aged fifty-seven.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1879.

THERE is one condition in the apparent progress of the Empire of China in the ways of Western science that must not be entirely left out of view. When any glimmer of advancement or of enlightened action makes its appearance, it is generally owing in great measure to local circumstances,—the presence of a liberal-minded mandarin or of an energetic officer of the foreign Customs Service, perhaps the desirability of keeping up pre-foreign appearances. It may be remembered that the improvements promised in Formosa six years ago were made the subject not only of brilliant hopes for the future, but of powerful arguments in the then present that China was crowding herself into the civilized family of nations. We admit having been somewhat fervent in the expression of such anticipations out of the realization of which the final conquest of the obstructive Empire might ultimately be made possible. Subsequent events, however, have



## CRICKET MATCH.

OLD RESIDENTS v. NEW COMERS.

A match was played this afternoon between Old and New Residents. The Old Residents went first to the bat and made a score of 187, of which Mr Forbes contributed 80 by good and careful play. The youngsters took the bat, and when time was called had a score of 91 with one wicket down.

An unfortunate accident happened during the course of play, in Mr Hynes receiving a severe cut over the right eye from a ball delivered by Mr Greer.

## OLD RESIDENTS.

H. de C. Forbes, c and b Clarke.....80  
H. H. Taylor, c Munro b Friend.....14  
W. de Russell, c Dunman b Greer.....4  
A. K. Travers, c Clarke b Friend.....12  
H. E. Wodehouse, c West b Clarke.....85  
W. B. F. Darby, b Greer.....6  
W. Hynes, retired.....12  
E. G. Moberly, c Dunman b Greer.....12  
G. A. Caldwell, c Moody b Friend.....3  
A. Coxon, not out.....0  
R. Innes, not out.....0  
Byes 3, Leg Byes 4, Wides 8.....9

## NEW COMERS.

L. B. Friend, not out.....38  
J. H. Greer, c Coxon b Moberly.....24  
W. Dunman, not out.....18  
(Others did not bat.)  
Byes 13, Leg Byes 2, Wides 1.....16

## DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

To-day H.E. the Viscount de Paço d'Arcos left for home, by the Messageries Maritimes steamer. Last night the Macao Opium Farmer, and the Farmer of the Wei Sing entertained His Excellency to a dinner at the Hongkong Hotel. Covers were laid for thirty, and the guest of the evening was supported by his hosts, the two farmers, the guests' lady by the Portuguese Consul, Mr Loureiro on the right, and Mr Rozario on the left. Mr Ley Kum, a partner in the firm which possesses the Farm at Macao, proposed the health of the retiring Governor, and thanked him for the kind protection that he had extended to the first occupant of the monopoly at Macao. Wishing His Excellency and his esteemed Lady "God-Speed," he expressed the hope of the Chinese present that they would have a pleasant passage and that His Excellency would by his trip home so improve his health as to enable him to return soon again to this Portuguese Settlement. This toast having been duly honoured the guest of the evening replied, and said that he was very glad to have the pleasure of publicly stating in presence of the "Macao" Opium Farmer that he had only carried out the conditions of the monopoly, and further that the protection referred to by the last speaker was only due to the farmer. His Excellency begged to be excused from expressing his views upon the present situation in the Opium Farmers of Hongkong and Macao. During his governorship his object had been to see that the rights conceded by the Portuguese Government to the different farm monopolies had not been infringed, and this was in particular due to the opium farmer, who had so much benefited the decaying city by taking the present Macao Farm. H.E. concluded by warmly thanking Mr Ley Kum, and by asking those present to drink the "Health of the Opium Farmers of Macao."

Mr Ley Kum acknowledged the toast, and before sitting down discharged the duty confided to his care of proposing the health of the Europeans present.

The guest of the evening responded, and in return asked the company to drink to the health of the Chinese present and the Chinese merchants of Hongkong.

This toast also Mr Ley Kum acknowledged, and then proposed the health of the King of Portugal, whose birthday they were celebrating by this social meeting.

The Viscount next proposed the health of the Emperor of China, which was cordially received.

The dinner being concluded His Excellency the Viscount visited the Lusitano Club, where in the King's honor, gas illuminations of a pleasing and happy design were displayed. The toast of "the King of Portugal" was honored with due enthusiasm. After a short interval the company proceeded to the Portuguese Consulate where they were entertained.

To-day H.E. the Viscount left by the Messageries steamer *Yuzfata*. A very large number of Portuguese residents took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Mail steamer in a special steam launch, to bid farewell to His Excellency. Mr. Hennessy, with Mr. C. V. Creagh, A. D. C. (acting), was also present and paid his respects to the departing Governor. Mr. Romano's steam launch was placed at the disposal of the Portuguese who desired to pay their "salams" to His Excellency. The Chinese friends of the departing Governor also had their own launch and accompanied him to the steamer. On His Excellency embarking he was saluted with seventeen guns by the Royal Artillery. His Excellency was entertained by Mr. Hennessy to tiffin at Government House, when there were present, besides the Viscount and Viscountess, Sgr. Diniz, A.D.C., His Excellency Major General E. McDonovan, and A.D.C., and Messrs J. Loureiro, and Romano.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before O. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Saturday, Nov. 1st.

## THEFT FROM THE MASONIC HALL.

Li Aiu, 32, a bricklayer, was charged with stealing a scaffold pole from the Masonic Hall, on the 31st ultimo.

It appears that the Hall is undergoing some repairs, and for that purpose a scaffolding has been erected round the building. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Aung, the house-keeper, caught defendant walking off with one of the scaffold poles which had been lying on the ground. He at once gave chase and arrested him.

Defendant said he picked up the pole at Wanchai and was walking past the Hall when he was arrested.

His Worship sent accused to gaol for four weeks with hard labor.

## Marine Court.

(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq., R.N.)

Saturday, Nov. 1.

## ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.

Mr A. H. Thacker, an apprentice on board the British barque *Toscoomba*, summoned H. Symes, an able seaman of same ship, for an assault on the 30th ultimo.

Complainant was on gangway duty on the day in question. He had orders from the Captain to keep off all boats that might come alongside unless they actually had business with the ship. In carrying out these instructions he ordered off a sampan from the starboard side, but the boat people would not move. He then threw a small baler half full of water on them, and went into his berth. Defendant followed him into his cabin, remonstrating with complainant for sending off the sampan, called him a "cheeky young devil," and asked him what he considered himself. Complainant objected to being spoken to in this manner in his own cabin and ordered defendant to leave, upon which the accused struck him with his open hand and attempted to repeat the blow with his clenched fist.

Defendant told his Worship that the whole story was false; it was a tissue of lies. His Worship, however, did not consider it likely that an apprentice would come and tell such a tale unless it were true, and he fined defendant \$1.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

November 1st.

SIR,—Will you please grant me space in your columns, to ask that His Excellency the Governor may cause the Tenders that were submitted for the construction of the Police steam-launches, to be published in the Government Gazette?

ENGINEER.

## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Teheran*, Captain Johnson, bringing the English Mail of the 26th September, arrived this evening.

## TELEGRAMS.

(From Indian Papers.)

Madras, Oct. 9.—Colonel Macquoid, of the Hyderabad Contingent, started on the fourth instant for Rekapilly, with four hundred men of the third Contingent Infantry. Mr Herbert Wood, Royal Engineers, died yesterday.

Simla, Oct. 11.—It is reported here that the Viceroy will probably go into camp about the middle of November either at Ambala or Agra for three weeks, thence going direct to Calcutta.

General Roberts telegraphs from outside Kabul on October 8th. Hearing that troops from Kohistan were entreaching themselves on a high hill beyond the Bala Hissar, and immediately overlooking Kabul City, General Roberts sent General Macpherson, with eight Squadrons of Cavalry, round by the north of the city to watch the roads leading to Bamian and Kohistan, and cut off their retreat. Simultaneously General Baker was pushed along the ridge facing that held by the mutineers. General Macpherson on crossing the Shah Sang ridge, sighted the enemy on the hills to the left. He halted at Sherpur, finding the camp empty, save 78 guns and ammunition. A squadron was detailed to watch the camp; the rest worked round into the plain of Chardoh, alighting the enemy's camp. Here they formed up to await the order for attack. The 5th Punjab Cavalry were despatched to block the Bamian road. Meanwhile General Baker with 200 of the 92nd, two companies of the 72nd, seven companies of the 23rd Pioneers, ten main guns and one Gatling, left the Bala Hissar and with difficulty got to the top of the Bala Hissar ridge and shell d the enemy, who answered. But nothing else occurred, and night fell before reinforcements arrived. The attack was thus useless, so the troops slept under arms. At midnight the enemy fled, leaving their tents and guns in position. General Macpherson pursued twenty miles from Kabul, and returned at nine at night on the 9th. The villages round are hostile. No quarter was given to those found firing at us. The prisoners taken in the fight were shot. The leaders of the mutineers are the Amir's trusted friends. Khabib Khan, who was sent specially to meet Cavagnari at the Shurturgarden, was a prominent leader at Charsiah yesterday. There is no doubt that it was the concealed action of the Amir's officers. The enemy throughout were well informed of the British movements. It is difficult to fix their source of information, but it is probable that it was the Amir's retainers now in camp. The flight of the mutineers makes the sacking of Kabul unnecessary. The Amir's orders have been issued against any one entering the city, which probably yet harbours mutineers.

From Thayetmyo Mr St. Barbe reports that he reached the frontier on the 10th. His departure from Mandalay took place as arranged, without opposition. A number of people have left Mandalay, and all the British steamers have come away, accompanied by Mr St. Barbe.

By order of the Queen-Emress, the Viceroy has requested the Commander-in-Chief to convey to General Roberts and the troops engaged under his command the expression of Her Majesty's warm satisfaction with their noble conduct in the very successful and important action at Charsiah, which the Viceroy lost no time in reporting to Her Majesty. The Queen-Emress desires to express to her gallant troops her sorrow for those of their comrades who fell in this action and in the recent brilliant exploit at Shurturgarden, and the Viceroy is commanded to make known to the Commander-in-Chief Her Majesty's anxiety for further information as to the condition of the wounded.

From the Shurturgarden it is stated that the bearer of the last message from General Roberts said that Mahomed Karim Khan and Ghelam Hyder Khan, with the three Harat Regiments, had shut themselves up in the Bala Hissar and intended to die fighting. The Bala Hissar is said to have two large breaches in its walls.

The number of guns captured on the sixth was twenty, not twelve as first reported, making 93 guns, in all, already taken before Kabul.

Bakib Thro' Dukka, Oct. 12.—General Gough's advance force march on Jelalabad to-morrow, the 12th October.

Beni Hissar, vid Shurturgarden, Oct. 11.—The force, two miles from Kabul, had severe fighting yesterday. Baker's brigade beat seven thousand Afghan regulars from strong positions, and took twenty guns. We lost twelve men killed and sixty-eight wounded. All our troops fought splendidly. It is probable we shall have more fighting to-morrow and enter Kabul then or the next day. Dr Duncan severely, and Captain Young, 5th, wounded; Ferguson, of the 72nd, slightly wounded.

Simla, Oct. 12.—General Roberts telegraphs from outside Kabul on the 10th. General Baker could not attack on the 8th, darkness supervening. Before daylight on the 9th General Macpherson joined with reinforcements. The enemy had fled during the night, leaving twelve guns. The Cavalry pursued them for several miles but the enemy had so completely dispersed that only small parties were overtaken. Thus 110 guns were captured and 30 more are reported to be in the Bala Hissar. General Roberts' camp is pitched on Shah Sang with 1,800 yards of the Bala Hissar and city. General Roberts intended to make a public entry and take possession of the Bala Hissar on the 11th or 12th. The

troops have worked splendidly without tents. Rations are carried for want of transport.

Kabul, Oct. 12.—The force which General Baker engaged yesterday managed to escape during the night. Cavalry and horse artillery are in pursuit twenty-one miles off. Our force captured six field guns and six mountain guns, some elephants, camels and horses, and a few prisoners. Returning to camp a mile from Kabul, we passed through the outskirts of Kabul. The population appeared at times, but not many showed. No more fighting here is expected, but there may be a little in the country later on. The expedition has been entirely successful. The troops worked splendidly without tents and carrying their rations. General Roberts deserves well for his great energy and for successfully combating grave transport difficulties.

Simla, Oct. 13.—General Roberts telegraphs from outside Kabul, on 12th October, that he would enter the Bala Hissar with the Amir at noon. The troops would line the road from the camp to the Bala Hissar and a royal salute would be fired by the Horse Artillery Battery. The British standard would be hoisted over the main gate as General Roberts and the Amir enter the gateway. The 67th Foot and the 10th Gurkhas will occupy the Bala Hissar and the hill on which it is situated. Supplies are coming in fairly. The wounded are doing well.

London, Oct. 13.—At a Conservative demonstration at Leigh, Mr Cross made a speech in which he said that the policy of the British Government remained unchanged. Government was unwilling to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, but was desirous of securing to India the domination of that country. England had, for a long time been anxious to secure a concert of the European Powers respecting the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, and now all the Powers had given assurances that they desired its strict execution. He vigorously attacked the abuses of "urkish administration, and denied that the British Government desired to disturb the maintenance of the European peace. Russia, he said, was the disturbing element in the East.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—The Sultan has disbanded ninety thousand of his regular troops.

Paris, Oct. 13.—H. Humbert, communist, has been elected a councillor of the Paris Municipality.

Rangoon, Oct. 14.—The Rangoon Gazette reports all quiet at Mandalay. A Royal Order has been issued that the interests of British subjects are to be carefully looked after. The departure of the Residency, people, of the nature of a stampede, the short notice, and the hurry, have impressed the Burmese and every one with the idea that immediate hostilities are intended. British subjects consequently have abandoned much valuable property. The general opinion now is that there was no need of such precipitate retreat.

Alababad, Oct. 14.—A message dated Kabul, 9th says: Yesterday morning news was brought that the fortified camp at Sherpur had been evacuated, but the enemy held a strong position on the ridge running to the Kabul river. General Massy, with the 5th and 12th Lancers, and 5th Punjab Cavalry, was sent to cut off their retreat along the Bamian road while General Baker pushed along the ridge facing that held by the mutineers. General Massy on crossing the Shah Sang ridge, sighted the enemy on the hills to the left. He halted at Sherpur, finding the camp empty, save 78 guns and ammunition. A squadron was detailed to watch the camp; the rest worked round into the plain of Chardoh, alighting the enemy's camp. Here they formed up to await the order for attack. The 5th Punjab Cavalry were despatched to block the Bamian road. Meanwhile General Baker with 200 of the 92nd, two companies of the 72nd, seven companies of the 23rd Pioneers, ten main guns and one Gatling, left the Bala Hissar and with difficulty got to the top of the Bala Hissar ridge and shell d the enemy, who answered. But nothing else occurred, and night fell before reinforcements arrived. The attack was thus useless, so the troops slept under arms. At midnight the enemy fled, leaving their tents and guns in position. General Macpherson pursued twenty miles from Kabul, and returned at nine at night on the 9th. The villages round are hostile. No quarter was given to those found firing at us. The prisoners taken in the fight were shot. The leaders of the mutineers are the Amir's trusted friends. Khabib Khan, who was sent specially to meet Cavagnari at the Shurturgarden, was a prominent leader at Charsiah yesterday. There is no doubt that it was the concealed action of the Amir's officers. The enemy throughout were well informed of the British movements. It is difficult to fix their source of information, but it is probable that it was the Amir's retainers now in camp. The flight of the mutineers makes the sacking of Kabul unnecessary. The Amir's orders have been issued against any one entering the city, which probably yet harbours mutineers.

At about half-past 7 this evening a tremendous explosion was heard in the direction of Kabul; and it is believed that the mutineers have blown up the magazine. From this it is doubtful if they will remain to meet us to-morrow.

## Japan.

NAGASAKI.

(Rising Sun, Oct. 13.)

The slight improvement in yen satsu quoted in our last week's report was not of long duration, and exchange has again been varying between 20 and 22 per cent discount against dollars. That this is detrimental to native trade in foreign goods no one for a moment can doubt, and how and when the present state of matters is to be improved seems impossible to predict. The cause of the continued depression is patent to the most unobservant; want of confidence in the financial stability of the Government, accelerated by the numerous home and foreign difficulties with which they have lately become entangled. The action recently taken by those in office to quietly hush up the great forgery case by compelling the native press to indirectly contradict what had hastily leaked out, and at the same time attempting to colour the arrests with mysterious appearance of genuine severity, attributable to some other crime, has not tended to strengthen the public confidence. The police authorities have creditably done their duty; it now remains with the administrators of the law to do theirs, by making an example of those who, seemingly in affluent circumstances, betrayed the Government confidence, invested in them. The rumored punishments that will eventually be inflicted upon these notorious forgers contrast greatly with what the future safety of the Government and people demands. It is generally believed that those implicated have numerous influential "friends at court."

on the lower hills. To support the skirmishers, General Baker opened fire with two mountain guns, and afterwards brought up two more and two Gatlings. The latter fired a few rounds but then got out of order. The remaining companies of the 72nd Highlanders were pushed forward under Colonel Clarke to outflank the enemy's right. At 1.30 p.m. these were supported by two companies of the 5th P. I. All worked forward rapidly, and passing through a little gap, joined the advanced line of skirmishers. The enemy had three banners on the ridge and fought very bravely. There were from 1,500 to 2,000 of them, armed with Sniders and Enfields, but they had no guns. They were plainly commanded by trained officers, as their movements were very orderly. They directed their fire not only at the advanced party, but at the mountain guns and at General Baker and staff. Dr Duncan was wounded seriously while standing at the General's side, and two or three ambulance kahars were killed. The mountain battery escaped with the loss only of a mule. All the time the advanced companies of the 72nd Highlanders and the Gurkhas were holding their ground within 300 yards of the enemy's lines and waiting for their flanking movement to have its due effect. It was past two o'clock before the rush was made, and when our men charged, the enemy evacuated the bridge at once, leaving many killed and wounded, and two stand-ards fell into our hands. A private of the 72nd Highlanders behaved splendidly, charging up the hill at the sun's glare followed by four or five Gurkhas and on of his comrades; he is to be recommended for the Victoria Cross. The mountain guns under Captain Swinley fired extremely well and did great execution. When this important position had been taken, the general advance was stopped, and the 23rd Pioneers and the rest of the Gurkhas, who had been held in reserve, were pushed forward under the command of Lieutenant Chesney, and Major Fitzhugh respectively. Many of the enemy now were on the run, but fought obstinately where over the ground favoured them, and at one point charged the Gurkhas who came crowding on close at their heels. The Gurkhas met them at once. Point after point was taken by our troops who had to cross a series of low ridges while the main high bridge was held by the enemy still in force. They also held a good position flanking our left which was shelled, and the Pioneers and Gurkhas were then sent up. The enemy retreated pell-mell, flying across an open meadow towards the Chardoh villages, which could be seen lying in front of a mass of vegetation and foliage. Indikes were nearest the village, and if the General had had cavalry with him the enemy could have been cut up by scores. As it was, a smart fire was kept up by the guns and Martinis, as long as the men were within range, and the Gatlings were again used, this time with good effect. General Baker here halted for half an hour's breathing time, and signalled his success to Sir F. Roberts. The 72nd Highlanders, who had borne the brunt of the fighting, had 36 men put out of action. Two companies of the Pioneers had gained the main ridge meanwhile, the enemy still retreating, and now an advance was made to right front towards the defile. General Baker now swung round his left flank, and facing eastward kept the ridge clear, firing at long ranges going on, but no further casualties occurring. The work was most difficult, as the ground was very bad, and it was not until dark that the last peak overlooking the defile was occupied. Here a junction was effected with the 92nd Highlanders, while G-3rd Battery Royal Artillery had not been idle. The 23rd Pioneers and the 5th P. I. moved down into the plain beyond the pass, while the 72nd Highlanders, the Gurkhas and mountain guns remained above throwing out strong picquets over the range of hills. While this fight was going on 3 guns of G-3rd Battery Royal Artillery on the extreme right had come into action, shelling heights overlooking the defile and occasionally dropping a shell into the defile itself. The enemy were here also 2,000 strong and had 13 guns in position, although they did not make much use of them. Our guns made beautiful practice, and the Highlanders, after shelling had lasted some time, took three hills in succession, all strongly defended by snipers. No better form of ula have been shown by any soldiers than that in which the Highlanders went up the hills—the enemy waiting until they were almost within bayonet reach and then turning flat. Their final retreat was in great disorder, and their total loss must have been several hundreds.

if not accomplices—in which case it will not be a matter for surprise if Mr Fujita and his confederates, after undergoing a sham trial, possibly extending over two or three months, receive lighter sentences than would be passed upon persons of the lower class who had been convicted of the crime of exposing their naked shoulders in the public streets, or caught in the act of gambling with their own cash in a private house.

The weather on Tuesday morning last was far from being in harmony with the feelings of the majority of the residents here who were on the *qui vive* to witness a rare and interesting ceremony, viz.: the celebration of the marriage of E. Pye, Esq., merchant, of Amoy, to Lena, daughter of E. H. M. Gower, Esq., civil engineer, of this port, which was, according to custom, first solemnised at H.B.M.'s Consulate, by J. Troup, Esq., Consul, and afterwards at the Episcopal Church, by the Rev. H. Maundrell, assisted by the Rev. W. Andrews.

The steam tug *Fei-long*, the property of Messrs Elles & Co., of Amoy, arrived here from that port on Wednesday morning last. She will probably be purchased by the Mitsui Bussan Co., for the purpose of towing coal junks to and from their mines at Meike, for which work her powerful engines are well adapted.

The gunboat *Hart* left here on Sunday last for Tientsin. The French flag ship *Ami* arrived from Chefoo on Monday, leaving again for Kobe on the following day, on which date the American flag ship *Richmond* arrived from Yokohama. It is rumoured that the *Hornet's* stay is drawing to a close, when she will be replaced by the *Swinger*. Men of-war in harbour, *Richmond* and *Hornet*. The *Richmond* will probably leave for Tientsin during the ensuing week.

## A NEW EXODUS.

(Japan Gazette.)

We observe the beginnings of a Chinese exodus in a new direction, by way of Canton to the Sandwich Islands. About 1,000 able-bodied men are about leaving for Honolulu, which is to be the centre of dispersion amongst other isles of the Pacific Ocean. We are told that but few of the emigrants are northern men; most of them come from the provinces of Kwangtung and Fokien, and the residue from Chekiang. A more convenient point of departure would be Hongkong, but Governor Hennessy for some reason or unreason, virtually forbids the use of Hongkong harbour. Yet the emigration is perfectly free, and has the sanction and even encouragement of Sheng-pao chen and Li, both of whom strenuously opposed the coolie traffic with Havannah and Calao. The seekers after fortune will therefore be brought from Amoy, Foochow, and Ningpo to Canton, and then will be forwarded to their destination. At present immigration into California is repelled by the people of San Francisco, who threaten to resist by force any further influx of the "Mongols," as the Chinese are termed by the rowdy communists of the "sand lots." In Australia, too, the residents are, for reasons quite different to those held in California, also averse to any increase of Chinese population, the reason for the dislike being that the immigrants are most recruited from the piratical and vagabond classes of southern China, whose influx into the thinly peopled Australian lands has become an intolerable evil. The Chinese who are now leaving for Honolulu are in nearly all cases either artisans or agriculturists. A power of selection has been exercised; the emigrants are all able-bodied, and most of them take some small means to their new homes.

The emigration from China during the last thirty years has its rise in the overpopulation of the two Kwangs and the Minche provinces, whose deteriorated and, in some parts, exhausted soils are no longer able to support the teeming millions of people, notwithstanding the frightful expenditure of life in the wars, famines and rebellions. In other parts of China a similar exodus is proceeding. The men of Shensi and Shanxi are going to the grassy lands of Mongolia, and to the reconquered countries of Kasgar; and Manchuria has had a large influx from Shantung during the last unhappy four years. The Empire is, however, vast, and a fertile area is still enormous, but the fact remains that immense tracts have become as sterile as the deserts of Central Asia, and the productive power of the districts that yet are fertile has fallen off. Droughts are more frequent than in previous years; the forests have almost disappeared, wood is becoming every year more scarce and of poorer quality, and the fields under cultivation require more manure than heretofore. The tea, for instance, are not so good as they were in years past, and some kinds once fine, such as Bohea and Souchoing, have become almost valueless. The fruits too are, it is admitted, deteriorating in quality year after year. All physical facts point to the conclusion that a large yearly emigration has become necessary to China, and the struggle for existence, already severe, will increase and become the impulsion for a vast and increasing exodus of the black haired peoples. The reason for the distresses which have fallen on the empire can be easily given. As is the case with British India the territory has gradually lost its fertility in consequence of the incessant and now almost complete destruction of forests. The provinces of China were fertile until the woods were cut down, but with the debilitation came aridity and sterility. In India the precious forests have been cut down, and ground that even twenty years ago yielded heavy crops of seeds and leguminous products now cannot support a scanty and dwindling population. It is significant that the Viceroy Li and Shen, who for many years, and indeed until 1878 opposed all treaties to legalize free emigration, have now, under pressure of circumstances, given full approval to the present exodus of Chinamen, and we are informed that next year the departures from China will be very numerous. We hope our own Government will endeavour to promote a flow of Chinese labourers into Cape Colony and Natal, as in these countries the objections expressed in Australia would not be felt. A large immigration from China would enable the vast riches of Africa to be developed.

ABOUT the poorest "Pinafore" joke of all was told on Susan B. Anthony. "I shall never marry!" said that lady sternly. "What, never?" exclaimed the gentleman to whom she was talking. "Now you go right away from here," replied the lady with great violence, "or I'll hit you with my umbrella."

## THE TELEPHONE COMPANY AT SHANGHAI.

(Shanghai Mercury.)

A prospectus is issued of a Company which has opened subscription lists at Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co.'s, and at the English and German Clubs, for the purpose of supplying Shanghai with a complete system of telephones. Public offices, houses, and private houses can be supplied with telephones connected with a Central Office, where all the wires meet in such a way that any two wires can in a moment be connected together independently of all other wires, and thus a subscriber can communicate with any other subscriber, in such a way that nobody but the parties concerned can hear the conversation; and any one of the general public can go to the Central Office, and, after signing a check for a small amount—equivalent to signing for a drink perhaps—can pour his confidences into the ear of a subscriber, or whoever may be at the end of the wire in any particular subscriber's office or private residence. The system, as proposed by the promoters, is a very complete one, and no doubt would be of the utmost advantage in expediting business; but unless it is generally adopted it will be of no use. If we are to make this grand step in the utilization of science for the conduct of business, one of the first effects would be to do away with brokers' traps; the streets would be deserted; the broker, so important a medium in Shanghai business, could, while sitting at ease in his office, give the code call for some merchant, and the official at the Central Office would put the broker into communication with him at once; he could ascertain the terms at which he could sell; and by having his wire switched on to another merchant, who wanted to buy, the negotiation might be completed in a few minutes; in the warm weather there would be no risk of sunstroke; and waterproofs would also be at a discount. Litigants might consult their lawyers by wire, or the lawyers, if they had the Courts in circuit, might prompt witnesses outside, or call others to their aid. The Chief Justice might sit at home and hear the "boiler case," or by the aid of the telephonic connections the Acting Assistant Judge might remove himself far away from the noise of carriages and rikshas.

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, November 1.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$56  
" Old " cash... 580  
" New Bazaar, cash... 507 1/2  
" Old " cash...  
" New Malwa, credit... 725  
" Allowance Tael...  
" Old Malwa, credit... 790  
" Allowance Tael...  
Exchange.

Bank, Wire... 3/0 1/2  
" Demand... 3/1 1/2  
" 30 days' sight... 3/10 1/2  
" 4 months' sight... 3/10 1/2  
Credit, 4 " 3/10 1/2  
Documentary, 4 months' sight... 3/10 1/2  
India, Wire... 252 1/2  
" demand... 253  
Shanghai, demand... 725  
" 80 days' sight... 738  
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine...  
Sovereigns...  
Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 56 % prem., sales.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,350.  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,325, sales.  
North China Ins. Co., \$1,125, buyers.  
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., \$1,725, buyers.  
Kins Insurance Co., \$300, sales.  
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$30, sales.  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$205, buyers.  
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 14 % prem.  
H. K. & C. M. S.-boat Co., \$11 prem.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11  
China Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 95  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55  
China Sugar Refining Co., \$165, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.  
Do. of 1877, do.

## Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)  
HONGKONG, November 1.

BAROMETER—9 A.M.... 30.170  
Do. 1 P.M.... 30.100  
Do. 4 P.M....  
THERMOMETER—9 A.M.... 75  
Do. 1 P.M.... 78  
Do. 4 P.M.... 69  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.... 69  
Do. Do. 1 P.M.... 77  
Do. Do. 4 P.M.... 78  
Do. Maximum over night... 78  
Do. Minimum over night... 74

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

## VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left.	Name.	From.
May.	5, Alexander,	Penarth
June.	31, Newcastle,	Antwerp
June.	12, Pampero,	Antwerp
June.	23, Joachim Christina,	Cardiff
July.	27, Pym,	Antwerp
July.	3, Undine,	Cardiff
July.	8, Glenrosa,	Antwerp
July.	16, Aurorita,	Hamburg
July.	19, Comus,	Glasgow
July.	23, Belled Will,	London
July.	24, Primrose,	Penarth
July.	24, Primus,	Penarth
July.	25, York Town,	Cardiff
July.	28, John Nicholson,	Cardiff
Aug.	9, Elz. Rickmers,	Penarth
Aug.	12, Papa,	Hamburg
Aug.	14, Hesperus,	Cardiff
Aug.	16, Minnie Garville,	Cardiff
Aug.	17, Coldstream,	Antwerp
Aug.	18, Glanindorwig,	Antwerp
Aug.	19, Hannau,	Hamburg
Sept.	13, Hecla,	Penarth
Sept.	13, Carmelita & Ida,	Oxhaven
Sept.	17, Livingston,	Cuxhaven
Sept.	18, Fleura Castle,	London
Sept.	20, Dacia,	London
Sept.	24, Glanalloch,	London

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FROM

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.  
Merionethshire. Glenalloch.  
Glenorchy. Patroclus.

Fleura Castle. Sailing Vessels.  
Langland. Sarah Scott.  
Lucia. Cora.  
G. Broughton. At Hamburg.  
Romulus (&c.)



## THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Mast," "Pike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to Editor, *China Mail* Office, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

## ANSWERS TO ACROSTIC No. II.

Trumpet.	Answers.
1.—T	R
2.—R	A
3.—U	R
4.—M	R
5.—P	R
6.—E	R
7.—T	R

Correct answers have been received from "Silence" and "Tapeing." The solution "Rebecca" has been admitted for No. 2, although the fate of the unfortunate vessel more clearly answers the light.

## III.

In strength I have few equals, yet can I  
With swiftest ease through narrowest channel fly;  
Retain with straightened arm, the weightiest load,  
And in the ocean take up my abode.

A piece of steel, yet I can float!  
Sometimes a man or woman,  
Employed to fashion gown or coat,  
Yea most things chiefly human—  
My part incisive, yet can make the pace  
And hold my own in many a headlong race.

In one of Shakespeare's plays my declination  
Caused in a nation's mind a strange sensation.

Pride and rebellion sure will have a fall,  
The flaming earth proved his dire funeral pall.

Impersonal, unknown—and often luckless one!  
How swift round thee the speeding vessels run.

An adjective for something very small—  
A noun you will not tolerate at all.

Don't stand upon, or touch me if you care  
A whole skin in your body long to share.

Some of my kinsfolk have been known to go,  
Yet when they do, it's only with a blow.

\* Properly "declension."

## A MODERN SAGA.

(With acknowledgments to Professor Loughead.)

NAMED like some Viking old!

Thy deeds, brave NORSE-SKIELD,

No Scauld in song hath told,

No Saga taught us!

Telegram brief and terse

Did the strange tale rehearse.

Worthy of deathless verse

The news it brought us!

Far in the Northern land

Gathered a gallant band,

Under thy guiding hand,

Swede sturdy as yore;

And, with unshrinking heart,

For the sixth time made start,

To ope to mind and mirth

The North-East Passage.

On, past that Kara Sea,

First ice-bound mystery,

Now to its stout keel free,

Slowly yet surely,

Eastward the Vega bore,

Till round that headland hoar,

Never yet turned before,

Sailed she securely.

Then, spreading wing, she flew

Where, whilst the white wave blew,

Labouring her learned crew,

Dredging and sounding,

True modern Vikings they,

Born of our better day,

Finding in bloodless fray

Pleasure abounding.

Fighting a dauntless fight

'Gainst Nature's Titan might,

Winning from Arctic night

Light for their fellows.

Fearless and scornful ease,

Sure stouter souls than these

Ne'er of those northern seas

Braved the chill billows.

On till with ice-pack close

Compassed, and endless snows,

They, midst the frozen flocks,

Fixed winter quarters.

Night thence a hundred days,

'Neath half a sun's scant rays,

Locked in those icy ways

White waste of waters!

Many a hunting bout

Helped the long winter out,

Whilst the Norse savants staid

Searched, watched, and noted.

Then, that grim season past,

Scattered the flocks, and fast

Through Behring's Straits at last

Safely they floated.

So Courage wins the game!

Brave Swede, thy Viking name

Ranks on the roll of fame,

Northern DE GAMA!

Who shall applause refuse

To that long Arctic cruise,

Told in that brief, swift news

From Yokohama?

Three hundred years or more,

On that far Arctic shore,

For way that seaward bore,

Man hath contended.

Now thou hast reached the goal,

Swede, save and stout of soul,

Skull! to thee, Norseman, skull!

Thus the fight's ended—FUND!

\* Cape Chelyuskin, or Severo, the northernmost promontory of Asia.

## AMERICANS IN LONDON.

No, sir. We do not, as some of your people insist, call ourselves "Amurikans." That is one of the mistakes an uneducated and prejudiced people like the British delight in making. You love, in your long Pall Mall drawl, to repeat that we cannot pronounce the language of Shakespeare and Milton, who are as much our property as yours; and would be awarded in our favour, like the San Juan and Alabama questions, if ever you good old-fashioned people trusted arbitration again. We got the best of you on most lines, except that Canadian fishery off-ice, on which my opinion would not be printed in this old country, so I will not give it. Even your comparatively liberal paper, which is evidently written for society people, would not allow me to express my views on that fishery question, so I will not further allude to it, but go on with my remarks on the meanness of British sneers at our excellent rendition of the language of Milton to both countries. Why—I ask why should old country people get impatient when I express my views on any subject at that length which the circumstances demand? It was only the other day I was interrupted in the course of an exposition of the Red Indian question by an irritable Englishman; and when I said, "When I am through, I will shut my head; but not till then, everybody laughed, and said, 'How droll Americans are!'" Now I ask you, sir, what there was droll in that remark; and how did the listeners know I was an American, or, as they declare I pronounce it, "Amurika"?

This old country is a mass of prejudices, that's a fact. On the pretence that your railway trains run faster than ours you make us travel without any kind of comfort, and your hotels I have before this given you my opinion upon. It may be asked why we condescend. The answer is as easy as lying, or falling off a log. We have not to come here, whether we like it or not. The standard of the society families of Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue is high—almost as high as the grouse given me for dinner in old York the other day, the small of which made me feel as if I was about off the banks of Newfoundland. We are obliged to come here to get a knowledge of historic places. Our people love history and literature nearly as well as dollars, and I am ready to stake substantial greenbacks against Eric shares that more Americans than English visit Shakespeare's house in the course of the year. There is nothing about history. In everything else we are so far ahead that your politicians try to learn something of us. We have nothing to learn of you; and only come to inspect you and your institutions and your relics as we go to a museum of curiosities. We are a real live people in the States; and we are closing out your grain-farms, your cheese-farms, and your bacon-farms, and shall soon send you all your beef into the bargain. We have nothing to learn on any of these lines; but we want a kind of old world knowledge to pass muster at home. A European tour gives us all we want of this; and for pleasure—as the Scotchman said of Peebles—give me Paris. But there is a superstition about our old home; and we must see, your England, we care nothing about it, but the England of a pilgrim fathers and the older England of about Drake. You creatures of prejudice imagine that we care about you, and have no love for any history but that of the United States. This is one of the mistakes of the roast-beef mind. It is the England of the past that we care for, not that of the present; and you will find our intelligent citizens at very shrine of genius in this old country. We do not believe, as you with a kind of clumsy jocosity pretend, that the Queen lives at the Tower; but we go to the Tower for the sake of the Queens who lived and died there. I guess we pretty much keep up your shows. Our first move is to Westminster Abbey, where you have just had the sense to lay Rowland Hill by the side of James Watt; and I conclude that we are generally prepared to understand your Valhalla—as you like to call it—by reading Dean Stanley's book. We "mug it up," sir, as your public school boys call it, and are thoroughly posted when we come to the show. After the Tower and Westminster Abbey we are bound for Windsor—the finest show you have got—and then go to Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon, which would be a poor place if it were not for American patronage. We go to other places too. Only the other day I went with my friend Colonel Linthicum van Winkle to look at Dr. Johnson's house in a little three-cornered square off Fleet-street; then we went to Coxwold in Yorkshire to see the church Sterne preached in; and coming back to the Strand, went to bathe in a Roman bath near the Thames, very clean, and so cold that I am not quite sure whether I have overcoats enough on yet. We are interested in the homes of Shakespeares and Sternes and Charles Dickens (although he was a little rough upon us) far more than you are. The fact is, we care for these things, and you do not. Thousands of Englishmen come to America, but not one cares for the relics of Washington.

We should see more good points in you if you did not persist in shutting yourselves up in the "epicure," as the French call it. To us you are as lifeless in manner as the mastodon. We guess you amuse yourselves in your own dreary way, but you never seem to feel for anything or care for anything. What the men and ladies of the United States require is something that enthralls them. There is nothing they love so much as getting enthralled about anything. It does not matter much what it is—Capouli or Sarah Bernhardt, a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, or a crusade against Pomeranian dogs; but our emotional nature asks to enthrall itself for enthusiasm's sake. Now, since I have known this old country it has never once been thoroughly enthralled. It came near to being so under the Georges, and again under the Napoleon fever, when poor little Bonaparte was killed; but the period of incoherence was short, and you soon froze over again. I fear you are unsympathetic and not whole-souled, like our glorious citizens, who go the whole figure, right or wrong. This defect of yours has more to do with our objection to stay long in England than the climate. You don't understand us, and will not take any pains to do so. And you are prejudiced to the extent of forbidding yourselves about our oysters, our terrapin, and our canvas-back ducks, which are the best things in that world which revolves once in every twenty-four hours subject to the Constitution of the United States. Our beef must be sold to you as prime Scotch before you will eat it; the cheese we export by thousands of tons you will eat as Cheshire, but not as New Jersey. You will not have it that De Witt Talmage is superior to your house-

grown Spurgeon. Your society is inornate with conceit like a megatherium, and is as much behind the times. Nothing lively and cheerful is "good form," as you call it. I guess it is all the weather, and the want of legitimate political excitement. But your lower class, as you call it, will wake up some day, and then you will have a high time.

It is impossible for an American to enjoy himself in London after he has seen the sights. There is no acknowledged centre for him to cling to. It is true that there is the Langham Hotel and the reading-rooms next the telegraph office in the Strand; but they are hardly centres. Both are good in their way; but of late we Americans have gone farther afield, and have settled—some of us, that is—at the Midland Hotel at St. Pancras. The neighbourhood of King's Cross may not be fashionable, but it is a short cab-ride from almost all the great places; and the hotel is almost worthy of New York, so far as architecture and furniture are concerned. Americans like to feel that they are living in a fifteenth-century house. It is a change for us to see the great chimneys like the genuine old ones, and the real brass lamps and the furniture all of a pattern, and very nice to eat nineteenth century *poulet à la charentaise* in the dim religious light of old days. So we gather at the Midland, and find it convenient for travelling, and very interesting to our wives and daughters. It is handy, too, for getting to one's friends down town, and for hunting up one's tailors and hatters at the West-end. Our wives and daughters get their fixings in Paris, but we always get ourselves clothed in London, except in the matter of boots. These we get in Paris, where, as in London, the people who sell things are civil to a degree which makes life very pleasant. It is true that they never quite understand what you want; but if they do, they make up their minds not to produce it; and that they get through with their work long after date; but they are very civil and good-natured. I guess that if I said one tenth as much to a New York retail merchant as I say to everybody of the kind in London, he would put a head on me at once. The London shopkeepers always behave as if they were of an inferior race to their customers. This is slavish, and rouses the soul of a republican to fury; but it is mighty pleasant for the purchaser nevertheless. In this country the *comptoir* is everybody; in ours *vendeur* is how he insults his customers as much as he likes.

But there is one custom in your public restaurants that I and many of my Southern friends most protest against. Only a few days ago I went into a first-class house to give my friend Colonel Skooter of Mobile a little lunch. The waiter ushered us to a convenient place, and we prepared to enjoy a square meal, when two full-grown buck niggers came right in and sat down opposite to us. I thought my friend Colonel Skooter would have caved in, and died right there. He turned as pale as if he was going to faint, but his tongue clung to the roof of his mouth. I guessed what was the matter, and led him gently away to the bar at the end of the room, tucked away in a sly corner as if it was ashamed of itself. A couple of stiff horns brought the Colonel into articulate condition, and then speech came like the summer tempest of tears to Mr. Tennyson's warrior's widow. It is needless to repeat the expressions of my esteemed friend, whose warm heart spoke out of its depths, and startled the young ladies who poured out the drinks to which he owes his life.

I am writing these lines from Newmarket, a delightful place, whither I have gone to amuse my mind for Doncaster Races. I came down, on the faith of the A.B.C., by a train which in that wicked guide was set down as running every night instead of only on Friday to bring the jockeys home. So I had to drive across from Cambridge, a proceeding which doubled my expenses. But it is pleasant now on this here by the side of the archway under which one of your old-fashioned aristocrats drove a team of stags. I hear too that in this remote corner there is a slight relaxation of prejudice concerning the American method of trying races horses by the time-test. This has been laughed at and sneered at for years by your fine old crusted trainers; but they are giving way at last, and the time-test may yet be generally adopted on Newmarket Heath. I hail this happy omen of things American being better understood in this strange old country.—*Refus P. Chickering, in the "World."*

## JUSTICE IN A QUANDARY.

The envoy that came from Patsy Burns' saloon yesterday to get us a warrant for its proprietor was hoarse, squat, and bullet-headed. He leaned across the bar of the Jefferson Market Court, and whispered confidentially—"Say, Judge, Patsy Burns wants to shut down on a kid that's been skinning him."

"A kid! skinning him? Impossible," said his Honor. "Where is the animal?" "He's a young rooster," the applicant went on, "what dishes out the booze in Patsy's drum."

His Honor looked perplexed. "Oh, it's poultry you're complaining about," he remarked. "I thought you said it was a kid just now. Well, what of the rooster?"

The applicant took a good long look at his Honor, and tumbled his hat lining nervously. Then he began again with an air submissive, but reproachful.

"Say, Judge, don't you play me. I'm giving it to you straight; honor bright. Patsy feels dead sore over the thing and wants the young terrier hauled up before you."

The Judge dropped his eye-glasses helplessly. "Look here, my friend," he blurted out, "if you come here to complain about a whole menagerie, say so; but this parade of flesh and fowl is distracting. Let us understand each other. Kid, rooster, or dog—is Patsy's trouble with one or all?"

The applicant looked about him hopelessly. Then he said:

"Judge, this looks like a dead open and shut. You don't seem to tumble me at all. Here's the scheme: There's a jigger behind Patsy's bar that's crooked, and he wants him taken in. See?"

"Oh, Patsy has a saloon. It is the person who dispenses the beverages he has trouble with."

"Yes, collaring the hoodle." "Collaring the—My friend, for Heaven's sake, be explicit," his Honor moaned. "What do you mean?"

The applicant turned the quid in his mouth over and over again dependently, but made no reply.—At last he blurted out in despair—

"Hang it, Judge. It's clear enough. He was tapping the till."

"Tapping the till?" and his Honor paused to reflect. Then his face brightened up. "Ah, I see," he said. "He was appropriating the receipts to his own use in the proprietor's absence."

"That's the talk," roared the applicant. "Appropriating the receipts is the go. You've got it down fine, Judge. That's what the coddler did—appropriated Patsy Burns' receipts. So Patsy sent me round to see as if you wouldn't give him the collar and make him produce. He's a bad lot, he is, and you ought to give him a stretch."

"What?" cried his Honor, "would you be so barbarous as to have me hang the man?"

"Who's talking of hanging?" asked the other. "What I said is he ought to get a nip."

"Get a nip?"

"Yes; go up the river."

"I see, I see," groaned the justice. "Go to Sing Sing. My friend, we will try to accommodate you. But this conversation is trying to a man of my constitution. Go to Patsy Burns. I beg you. Tell him to bring his grievance here in person, and for Heaven's sake let him bring a little of the vernacular along."

The applicant bowed his head sullenly. "May be you're right, Judge," said he, "an' may be you ain't; but it does seem rough on a citizen and taxpayer if he can't get justice unless he's swallowed a lore dictionary and crammed down jawbreakers till he busts him. So long." And he stalked gloomily away in quest of Patsy Burns.—*New York Herald.*

## CHINESE CRIMINAL LAW.

Sir Benson Maxwell writes to *The Times*:—Before the horror excited by your account Saturday of a Chinese punishment and of the "searching interrogation" of Chinese procedure—that is, torture, which is habitually inflicted to extort a confession—dies away and the subject is forgotten, allow me to mention a fact which ought not to diminish it. It is that we are in the habit of giving up to the Government which practices such abominations any of its subjects charged with any crime against its laws who may fly for refuge to British territory. We bound ourselves to this by the Treaty of Tientsin twenty-one years ago. Parliament unquestionably never gave, and never would have given, the Executive the powers to carry out such an engagement. But the sanction of Parliament was not necessary. It is to Hongkong that the refugees fly, and the ordinances of Hongkong give the requisite powers to the local executive, who give the treaty practical effect. How many wretches have been delivered by English authorities to the searching interrogations and unutterable punishment of Chinese tribunals I do not know; but I gathered lately in conversation with a gentleman who was for some years in our colony that the treaty is by no means a dead letter.—Mr. William Laird-Cloves writes as follows:—In *The Times* of the 13th instant there appeared a letter from your Shanghai correspondent detailing certain facts relating to the way in which Yakoob Beg's innocent relations are being treated by the Chinese Government. It seems probable that Maiti Kuli, though confessedly he was "not privy to the treasonable designs of his parents," has already suffered the vindictive outrage which is prescribed by the Chinese law in such cases. But surely, something may yet be done to save his two little brothers, Yima Kuli and Kati Kuli, and his nephew, Alan Ahung, from a similar fate? Will not our Government at least protest against this ghastly piece of barbarism? I have hitherto waited in hopes of seeing in your columns some announcement to the effect that the British Minister has made, or has been instructed to make, earnest representations on the subject to the Chinese Government, but I have waited in vain. Perhaps, therefore, you will allow me to be the means of once more calling attention to the matter? If only Parliament were sitting, it would at once become known either that we are doing our duty by protesting, or that we are meekly acquiescing; but during the recess the public has no means of satisfying itself that in connexion with such questions we, as a Christian and civilised nation, are acting as we ought.

## AN OFF-HAND VIEW OF PARLIAMENT.

A few days ago I made application to a member of the House of Commons for permission to witness a session.

I received a prompt answer, requesting me to be in waiting in St. Stephen's lobby at five o'clock that afternoon, where the writer would meet me, and "put me through." He didn't use that phrase exactly; but that was the substance of his note. Knowing it would not do to trifle with the time of a member of so illustrious a body, I was on hand promptly to the hour, in the central hall, so called, where two policemen guarded the hallway to the House. I explained my errand to one of the officers, and was told I would have to wait there until the member came out, as the House was already in session.

I found others in waiting, and new faces constantly arriving. Some effected an immediate entrance; others were interviewed briefly by members with whom they had made engagements; and the rest wandered about as I did, and felt of the mouldings.

Sir Charles Dilke, the member to whose courtesy I am indebted for the view of the House in session, would be, when he got around, the first knight I had seen. I am not much used to titled personages, my knowledge of them being obtained entirely through prints.

With the imagination thus left to itself, and being blessed with an imagination that never knew a day's sickness, I very naturally constructed a party worth seeing.

Common sense teaches us all that a member of the nobility is but a lump of human clay fashioned on models common to our seeing; but, unconsciously ignoring the teachings aforesaid, we find our mind imbued with a being who shows traces of nobility in his very step and bearing, whom no density of human crowd could hide from our vision.

Am I exaggerating this mental weakness? Let us see. Can you conceive of a bow-legged duke? Or is it possible for you to

locate a pimple on the nose of a viscount? And no one, however diseased his imagination, ever pictured a baron with an ulcerated leg, or conceived of such a monstrous impossibility as a cross-eyed duchess.

No, my dear reader, the imperfections of the masses have never been associated with the titled; and, however radically practical are the teachings of common sense, the ignorant fervor of the imagination has made the deeper impression.

And so I was very soon to see a knight. I was pencilling my name and address, with other information, on the calf of George the Third's leg, when one of the policemen shouted the name of Sir Charles Dilke. "Now," thought I, "he will come when he hears that." The policeman shouted again. I looked at him very attentively, wondering where he thought Sir Charles was,—on the roof, or in the crypt. Again he screamed. Then his eyes suddenly lighted on me, and an immediate change came upon his face.

"Oh! there you are, are you?" he inquired with some disgust. "Why didn't you answer when I shouted?"

"My name isn't Dilke," I indignantly protested. "My name is—"

But I was cut short by a well-built gentleman of apparently thirty-five years, with a pleasant expression of countenance, who advanced and made himself known, and asked me to follow him.

And I followed him by the policeman, and along the hall. This was Sir Charles Dilke, a *bona fide* knight; and I examined his appearance with engrossing interest.

He was a well-built man, as I have said, but ordinary appearing. He might have been a rural lawyer or school-teacher; but he was a knight. And all the while he was going ahead, and all the while I was following after, I tried to clothe him with a lance and shield and helmet, and fell back from the task exhausted.

In the lobby he bade me good-by, and went back into the House; and I climbed up the stairs, and came out into the galleries, and took my first look at the House of Commons in session.

It was not, to first appearance, a large apartment. There were galleries at the side, and one at each end. That over the speaker's chair was devoted to chaggy-headed and baldheaded men called reporters. The opposite end gallery was devoted to the quiet and patient sight-seers.

The first glance showed me that the entire place was of polished oak, which gave it a sombre appearance. Then I looked down upon the commoners. They sat in pew seats, arranged like gallery-seats, in tiers, one above the other, from the middle aisle to the wall, on each side. In a heavy oaken box with gorgeous roof, at the upper end of the aisle, sat the speaker, in a fainting condition, apparently, from the enormous wig of wool on his head. In front of him, in the aisle, sat three men in gowns and wigs. In front, to the right of him, sat the conservatives, tiered there in gloomy array. Opposite them were the fiery radicals, similarly tiered. Each man, when occasion requires, can rest himself by bracing his knees against the back of the seat in front,—all but the occupants of the front or lowest seats, who have nothing in front of them.

The atmosphere below us was smoky; and through the hazy canopy appeared the streamers of educated and aristocratic England, with uncovered heads and crossed legs.

The smoke, the lounging and careless attitudes of the members,—wearing their hats, and carrying, in a great many instances, their hands in their pockets,—reminded me so forcibly of a Western hotel bar room, that for an instant I was benumbed, and could merely stare down upon the astounding spectacle, without the faintest attempt to understand it.

A conservative was speaking upon a bill for regulating registration of deaths. He had a poor voice, a faulty pronunciation, and spoke so low, that only an occasional word could be understood in the gallery. I watched the reporters, equally distant from him, and having no earthly interest in the subject, and wondered what sort of a report they would make of his speech; but they scribbled on as uninterruptedly as though they heard what he was saying.

The speaker continued to sink down into capacious folds of his chair, until he threatened to disappear entirely. Some of the members shoved their hands to the full depth of their trouser's pockets, and, with hat-brims drawn down over their eyes, fell to thinking upon the condition of the country. Others simply crossed their legs, and picked their teeth meditatively.

Only one man listened. He was a radical, and occupied the front-seat. His attention was explained when the conservative occupying the floor sat down. Then he commenced, talking rapidly, and reading harrowing statistics.

Several times during his occupancy of the floor some one among the radicals distinctly said, "Hear, hear."

There were other speakers. The light grew dimmer. "Aren't they going to light the gas?" asked my companion. I said nothing: I always do say nothing on such occasions. I think it looks profound.

Now there was a radical talking. He was a slim man, with hair frosted with age, and a very nervous face and quick voice. The moment he rose, various groanings—like shouts from a deep sewer, or the rumbling of a heavy vehicle over a distant bridge—ascended from the conservatives. It was a protest against his taking the time; a sort of stolid, wooden opposition, as if the makers of it were doing it by the day. Not the least change of position, not the least show of animation, was visible where this rumbling ascended. The radicals as stoically preserved their lounging as if the success or failure of their fellow was of no moment to them; and both acted as if the entire debate was a dreary farce, of which they long ago had tired.

When I first looked at the pews, and saw that the representatives of a great nation had no desk to put their feet upon, and spit under, I was sorry for them; but I am not now.

This keeping on of hats in the House of Commons was a greater shock to me than it ought to have been, with my experience of the English in assemblage.

The English, represented as being burly, suspicious, reticent, and stiff, are, on the contrary, a most polite people. I don't know as they are particularly cordial with strangers, and I cannot say that there are not Englishmen who are all that is above complained; but as a people they are emphatically polite. As a stranger in London, I have had occasion to make many inquiries, and, without a single exception, have received obliging answers. It is an Englishman's habit



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.  
Post Cards, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Post Cards, 5 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Letters, 12 30 34  
Registration, None 8 6  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.):—

Letters, 20 30 34  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8  
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16  
Registration, None None None  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6\* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 6 8  
Registration, — 8 8

to British & Union, West Indies only, ) 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other subjects, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unbound.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper. Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, branches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhai, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Iodine, Meats, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted to the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz.: Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no quittance as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is of the smallest possible quantity, compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony, and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handiwork bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity; with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....18 cents.

" 45.....36 "

" 60.....54 "

" 75.....72 "

" 100.....90 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....15 cents.

" 50.....30 "

" 100.....60 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

October 31, 1879.

Let's. Pap. Let's. Pap.

Allen, E. L. B. 1 Lin Lung War 1 regd.  
Arden, H. M. 1 Luch, E. 1  
Azavedo, João 1 Marques, August 1  
B. do 1 Marshall, Mrs. 1  
Baring, A. 1 regd. Robert 1  
Barker, G. 1 Messy, R. 1  
Barros, E. 1 McCarty, Dr. 1 bk.  
Beaton, J. 8 McDuer, Mrs. 1  
Borchelhurst, 1 Moran, B. 1  
Borlase, J. 1 Moreno, C. 1  
Bourbon, Chas. 1 card Nicolas, Sor Diego 2  
Braithwaite, Capt. 1 Nielsen, F. C. 1  
Bratsberg, Olf C. 2 O'Brien, Timothy 1  
Brown, John 1 Ormiston, 1  
Richard, 2 regd. Mrs. J. R. 1

Shanghai  
Browne, Capt. 1 Pery, Wm. Jan. 1  
B. B. 1 Pictet, C. N. 1  
Browning, H. E. 1 Poyet, Mordel 1  
Carron, Sig. E. 1 card Quon-Yee-Geo 1 regd.  
Carlson, C. 1 Quong Weng 1 regd.  
Caston, James 1 Guon 1  
Ching (Seaman) 1 Quong Ying Woh 1 regd.  
Clark, J. 1 Raoust, Monar. J. 1  
Colby, Mrs. 1 Rizzo, Sigr. G. 1  
Connor, Capt. 1 Rosenthal, D. B. 1  
J. W. 1 Rummelshagen 1  
Crofton, Mrs. G. 1 Russell, W. W. 1  
Dacanya, Mons. 1 Sack



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bombay	2 h	Reddell	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Australian Ports	3rd inst.
Brisbane	4 c	Webb	Brit. str.	1700	Oct. 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Swatow and Amoy	To-morrow
Cheong Hock Kian	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	956	Nov. 1	Bun Hin Chan	Bangkok	4th, daylight
Dale	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	644	Oct. 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Manila	
Diamante	5 h	Thibaud	Brit. str.	514	Nov. 1	Russell & Co.	Manila	To-day
Emeralda	5 h	albot	Brit. str.	395	Oct. 31	Russell & Co.	Manila	Tug Plying
Fame	5 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Oct. 27	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Hoihow	K'loon Dock
Hainan	5 h	Conner	Amer. str.	281	Oct. 31	Russell & Co.	Coast Ports	3rd inst.
Kwangtung	5 h	Abbot	Brit. str.	674	Oct. 31	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	Mail
Malacca	2 h	Smith	Brit. str.	1709	Oct. 23	P. & O. S. N. Co.	S'pore and Penang	4th inst.
Norna	5 c	Love	Brit. str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Haiphong	
Olympia	5 c	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Oct. 26	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	
Pernambuco	5 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	Oct. 31	Melchers & Co.	Haiphong	
Sea Gull	5 k	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Haiphong	
Washi	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	Oct. 24	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	
Venice	5 h	Rhodes	Brit. str.	1271	Nov. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Yangtze	5 h	Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Oct. 16	Siemssen & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Sailing Vessels								
Alexander Yeats	3 c	Dunham	Canad. sh.	1598	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Alida	4 k	Biet	Ger. bg.	350	Oct. 22	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Hamburg	
Alva	4 c	Sonza	Port. sh.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.	Bombay	
Annie S. Hall	4 c	Nelson	Am. bktime.	455	Oct. 23	Wieler & Co.	Portland	
Belle of Oregon	4 c	Merriman	Amer. bge.	1168	Oct. 6	Captain	Portland	
Bonita	4 k	Stehr	Ger. Sm. sc.	341	Oct. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Shanghai	
Canton	2 c	Knudson	Siam. sh.	779	Oct. 15	Chinese	Shanghai	
Charité	4 k	Kautier	Feh. bge.	255	Nov. 1	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	
Chateaubriand	4 k	Leroy	Feh. bge.	387	Sept. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	
Chocola	4 k	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	July 21	Adams, Ball & Co.	Shanghai	
Emerald Isle	4 c	Staples	Amer. sh.	1696	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Ernest	4 k	Hervo	Feh. bge.	390	Oct. 13	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	
Ernst	3 c	Hildebrand	Ger. Sm. sc.	356	Nov. 1	Wieler & Co.	Haiphong	
Floral Star	4 k	Davidson	Brit. Sm. sc.	244	Oct. 12	Adams, Ball & Co.	Haiphong	
Gesline Bros	4 k	v. Trumbach	Jer. bge.	402	Oct. 3	Wieler & Co.	Haiphong	
Glamorganshire	4 k	Angear	Brit. bge.	457	Sept. 21	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Gustav	4 k	Raben	Ger. bge.	656	Sept. 22	Siemssen & Co.	Hollo	
Hans	3 k	Le Mout	Ger. bge.	310	Sept. 11	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Harrington	4 c	Porter	Brit. bge.	572	Oct. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok	
Hazel Holmes	4 k	Millican	Brit. bge.	405	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.	Bangkok	
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Bangkok	
Jules Dufaire	4 k	Willigen	Brit. bge.	434	Aug. 20	Pan Kong Ho	Singapore	
Lizzie	2 k	Hellon	Brit. Sm. sc.	223	Oct. 18	Wieler & Co.	Bangkok	
Lucky	2 c	Soderstrom	Siam. bge.	424	Oct. 3	Chinese	Bangkok	
Magellan	3 k	Sternberg	Ger. bge.	435	Oct. 30	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Hamburg	
Mangerton	3 k	Thompson	Brit. bge.	330	Sept. 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Norseman	1 b	Waters	Siam. sh.	711	Oct. 12	Yuen Fat Hong	Hamburg	
Paul Marie	4 k	Gaillard	Feh. bge.	324	Oct. 30	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Queen of India	4 c	Cary	Brit. bge.	390	Oct. 31	Wieler & Co.	Canton	
Rao Horse	2 k	Felmeyer	Siam. bge.	387	Oct. 19	Siemssen & Co.	Canton	
San Lorenzo	4 k	Vidarte	Span. sch.	250	Oct. 12	Remedios & Co.	Canton	
Southern Cross	7 b	Gibbs	Amer. sh.	1129	Oct. 15	Captain	Canton	
Spartan	3 k	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray	Canton	
Sumatra	3 k	O'ough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	Canton	
Tai Lee	4 k	Stehr	Ger. bge.	256	Oct. 2	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	London	
Toowoomba	7 c	Kirkpatrick	Brit. bge.	585	Aug. 25	Vogel & Co.	London	
Twilight	3 k	Watland	Amer. sh.	1303	Sept. 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	London	
Victory	4 k	Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	Oct. 18	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Bangkok	
WHAMPOA								
Beethoven	Haje	Ger. bge.	340	Oct. 22	Melchers & Co.	Hamburg		
Davina	Scott	Brit. bge.	425	Oct. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London		
Kirkland	Colledge	Brit. bge.	453	Oct. 20	Wieler & Co.	Hamburg		
CANTON								
Fuyew	Croad	Chi. str.	920	Oct. 30	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai		

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	6 c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Oct. 27	A. L. Douglas
Forboud	7 h	British	gunboat	455	...	...	Oct. 12	Wm. H. G. Nowell
Li Tai	C. D.	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Mecanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Sun-kee	K. D.	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Venedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	...	...	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alaraz
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	Oct. 22	William M. Annealey

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	...	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jul	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	...
Chun-ung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tai-hing-tung	180	6	60	Bessard
Ting-po	100	8	40	Ohing

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Oct. 25, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.			
Europe	for Shanghai	for Hongkong	
*Kwangtung	for Shanghai	for Hongkong	
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
Iris	for Fremantle	for London	
White Adder	for London	for London	
SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.			
Oct. 24, 1879.			
MERCHANT STEAMERS.			
Agamemnon	for London, &c.	for London, &c.	
Aya	French	for London, &c.	
Bremer Castle	British	for London, &c.	
Chin-tung	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Edorado	British	for London, &c.	
Fuyew	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Gaika Maru	Japanese	for London, &c.	
Gravel	British	for London, &c.	
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
Hae-an	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Hae-san	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Hae-tung	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Hakon Adelsten	Norwegian	for London, &c.	
Hanyang	British	for London, &c.	
H. C. Orsted	Danish	for London, &c.	
*Hwal-yuen	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Kiang-ching	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Kiang-tung	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Kiang-yuen	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Kiang-yung	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Newchwang	British	for London, &c.	
Orsted	British	for London, &c.	
Orissa	British	for London, &c.	
Paokong	British	for London, &c.	
Pekin	British	for London, &c.	
Shanghai	British	for London, &c.	
Tai-yew	Chinese	for London, &c.	
Taku	British	for London, &c.	
*Yang-tai	French	for London, &c.	
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
Benoltha	American barque	for London, &c.	
Conrad Henrich	German barque	for London, &c.	
Foochow	Siamese barque	for London, &c.	
Hilda	British ship	for London, &c.	
John E. Worcester	British ship	for London, &c.	
Joyce Phillips	British barque	for London, &c.	
Kimoonhoat	Siamese brig	for London, &c.	
Lulu	British schooner	for London, &c.	
Martha Brockelmann	German barque	for London, &c.	
Pelham	British brig	for London, &c.	
Serapis	for New York	for London, &c.	
Slam	Siamese barque	for London, &c.	
MAN-OF-WAR.			
Ashuelot	U. S. corvette	for London, &c.	
Cyclop	German gunboat	for London, &c.	
Karguelen	French corvette	for London, &c.	
Lynn	French corvette	for London, &c.	
Modeste	H. M. corvette	for London, &c.	
Monocacy	U. S. corvette	for London, &c.	
Moorhen	U. S. gunboat	for London, &c.	
Palca	U. S. gunboat	for London, &c.	
Wolf	German gunboat	for London, &c.	

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, November 1st, 1879.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Highest. Lowest.		Chinese Names.	
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	350	300	來路烟猪肉	肉	
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	225	200	花旗烟猪肉	肉	
" Foochow, . . .	200	170	福州烟猪肉	肉	
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	龍扒	肉	
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉	肉	
" Roast, . . .	150	140	燒牛肉	肉	
" Soup, . . .	90	80	湯肉	肉	
" Steak, . . .	150	140	牛肉	肉	
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦	肉	
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛脚	肉	
" " corned, . . .	300	270	鹹牛脚	肉	
" Head, . . .	750	700	牛頭	肉	
" Heart, . . .	130	120	牛心	肉	
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	130	120	牛肩	肉	
" Feet, . . . each	50	45	牛脚	肉	
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50	牛腰	肉	
" Tail, . . .	100	90	牛尾	肉	
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肝	肉	
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚	肉	
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚	肉	
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	270	花旗火腿	肉	
" Chinese, . . .	200	180	金華火腿	肉	
" English, . . .	320	300	來路火腿	肉	
Mutton Chop, . . .	180	160	羊牌骨	肉	
" Leg, . . .	180	160	羊腿	肉	
" Shoulder, . . .	140	120	羊手	肉	
Pigs' Offalings, . . . catty	70	60	猪臟	肉	
" Feet, . . .	100	90	猪脚	肉	
" Fry, . . .	110	100	猪雜	肉	
" Head, . . .	90	80	猪頭	肉	
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	猪心	肉	
" Kidneys, . . .	100	90	猪腰	肉	
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	猪肝	肉	
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	猪牌骨	肉	
" Corned, . . .	150	140	鹹猪肉	肉	
" Leg, . . .	160	150	猪腿	肉	
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110	100	猪油	肉	
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚	肉	
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心	肉	
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60	羊腰	肉	
" Liver, . . . lb.	140	130	羊肝	肉	
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2.125	猪仔	肉		
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110	生牛油	油	
" Mutton, . . .	110	100	生牛油	油	
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	牛核	肉	
Veal, . . .	140	130	牛仔肉	肉	
Poultry.		生口			
Capons, . . . catty	200	180	鐵雞	雞	
Doves, . . . each	110	100	班鳩	鳩	
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨	鴨	
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	90	雞蛋	蛋	
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150	雞	雞	
Geese, . . .	120	110	鵝	鵝	
Partridges, . . . each	300	275	鵪鶉	鶉	
Rice Birds, . . . doz.	200	150	禾花雀	雀	
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿	鴿	
Quail, . . .	90	80	鴿	鴿	
Rabbits, live, Canton . . .	700	600	省城家兔	兔	
Snipe, . . . each	100	90	沙追	追	
Teal, . . .	350	320	水鴨仔	仔	
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	500	450	火雞公	公	
" Hen, . . .	350	300	火雞母	母	
Fish.		海鮮			
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	200	180	肚魚	乾	
Bream, . . . catty	80	70	鯽魚	魚	
Carp, . . .	90	80	鯉魚	魚	
Catfish, . . .	50	40	赤魚	魚	
Codfish, Salt, . . .	160	—	鹹魚	魚	
Crabs, . . .	110	60	蟹	蟹	
Cuttle Fish, . . .	90	80	墨魚	魚	
Dace, . . .	80	70	黃尾鱗	鱗	
Dog Fish, . . .	60	50	跌倒沙	沙	
Eels, Congor . . .	60	50	海鰻	鰻	
" Fresh water . . .	100	90	淡水鱸	鱸	
" Silver . . .	100	90	白鱈	鱈	
" Yellow . . .	100	90	黃鱈	鱈	
File Fish, . . .	70	60	剥皮洋魚	魚	
Fresh Fish, Large . . .	150	120	大鮮魚	魚	
" Small . . .	80	70	鮮魚仔	仔	
Frogs, . . .	110	100	田鵝	鵝	
Garoupa, . . .	140	130	石斑魚	魚	
Gudgeon, . . .	100	90	白哈魚	魚	
Gurnard, . . .	110	100	紅角魚	魚	
Haddock, . . .	100	90	黃鱈	鱈	
Herrings, fresh . . .	80	70	黃澤	澤	
" smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—	烟黃澤	澤	
King Crab, . . . each	120	110	鐵蟹	蟹	
Labrus, . . . catty	100	90	花軟唇	唇	
Live Fish, . . . catty	110	100	生魚	魚	
Lobsters, . . .	120	110	龍蝦	蝦	
Mullet, . . .	80	70	鱮魚	魚	
Parrot Fish, . . .	100	90	鸚鵡魚	魚	
Perch, . . .	80	70	頭鱖	鱖	
Pike, . . .	120	110	鹹魚	魚	
Plaice, . . .	80	70	花白鱈	鱈	
Pomfret, White . . .	110	100	白鰻	鰻	
Pomfret, Black . . .	100	90	黑鰻	鰻	



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Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Bombay	2 h	Reddell	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Australian Ports	3rd inst.
Briabane	4 c	Webb	Brit. str.	1700	Oct. 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Swatow and Amoy	To-morrow
Cheang Hock Kian	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	956	Nov. 1	Bun Hin Chan	Bangkok	4th, daylight
Dale	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	944	Oct. 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Manila	To-day
Diamante	5 h	Thebaud	Brit. str.	514	Nov. 1	Russell & Co.	Manila	Tug Flying
Emeralda	5 h	albot	Brit. str.	395	Oct. 31	Russell & Co.	Manila	K'loon Dock
Fame	6 h	Stapani	Brit. str.	117	Oct. 27	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.	Manila	3rd inst.
Hainan	5 h	Conner	Amer. str.	281	Oct. 27	Russell & Co.	Holow	Coast Ports
Kwangtung	5 h	Abbott	Brit. str.	674	Oct. 31	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Kokohama	4th inst.
Malacca	2 h	Smith	Brit. str.	1709	Oct. 23	P. & O. S. N. Co.	S'pore and Penang	4th inst.
Norna	5 h	Love	Brit. str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Haiphong	Coast Ports
Olympia	5 h	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Oct. 25	Landstein & Co.	S'pore and Penang	4th inst.
Pernambuco	5 h	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	Oct. 31	Melchers & Co.	Haiphong	Coast Ports
Sea Gull	5 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders Insurance Co.	Haiphong	Coast Ports
Washi	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	Oct. 24	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	Coast Ports
Venice	5 h	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	Nov. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Haiphong	Coast Ports
Yangtze	5 h	Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Oct. 16	Siemssen & Co.	Haiphong	Coast Ports
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Alexander Yeats	3 c	Dunham	Canad. sh.	1598	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Alida	4 c	Biet	Ger. bg.	350	Oct. 22	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Hamburg	
Alva	4 c	Seiza	Port. sh.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.	Bombay	
Annie S. Hall	4 c	Nelson	Amer. bktn.	455	Oct. 23	Wieler & Co.	Portland	
Belle of Oregon	4 c	Merriman	Amer. bqe.	1168	Oct. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Portland	
Bonita	4 c	Stehr	Ger. Sm. sc.	341	Oct. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Portland	
Canton	2 c	Kaudson	Siam. sh.	779	Oct. 16	Chinese	Shanghai	Cor'tan Dock
Charité	4 c	Jautier	Fch. bqe.	255	Nov. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	For Sale
Chateaubriand	4 c	Leroy	Fch. bqe.	387	Sept. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	For Sale
Chocola	4 c	Kennett	Brit. bqe.	284	July 20	Adamson, Bell & Co.	New York	
Emerald Isle	4 c	Staples	Amer. sh.	1696	Oct. 13	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	
Ernest	4 c	Harve	Fch. bqe.	356	Nov. 13	Wieler & Co.	Haiphong	
Floral Star	4 c	Davison	Ger. Sm. sc.	244	Oct. 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Haiphong	
Gesine Bros	4 c	Trimbach	Ger. bqe.	402	Oct. 9	Wieler & Co.	Haiphong	
Glamorganshire	4 c	Angar	Brit. bqe.	457	Sept. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Haiphong	
Gustav	4 c	Raben	Ger. bqe.	656	Sept. 22	Siemssen & Co.	Haiphong	
Hans	3 c	Le Mout	Ger. bqe.	310	Sept. 11	Vogel & Co.	Haiphong	
Harrington	4 c	Porter	Brit. bqe.	672	Oct. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hamburg	
Hazel Holme	4 c	Millican	Brit. bqe.	405	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Highlander	4 c	Hutchinson	Brit. bqe.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Jules Dufaire	4 c	Willigen	Brit. bqe.	434	Aug. 20	Van Keng Ho	Hamburg	
Lizelle	2 c	Hollon	Brit. Sm. sc.	223	Aug. 18	Wieler & Co.	Singapore	
Lucky	2 c	Soderstrom	Siam. bqe.	424	Oct. 30	Chinese	Bangkok	
Magellan	3 c	Sternberg	Ger. bqe.	435	Oct. 26	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Hamburg	
Magerton	3 c	Phompson	Brit. bqe.	330	Sept. 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Noneman	1 h	Otterson	Siam. sh.	711	Oct. 12	Yuen Fat Hong	Hamburg	
Paul Marie	4 c	Gaillard	Fch. bqe.	324	Oct. 30	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Queen of India	4 c	Cary	Brit. bqe.	390	Oct. 31	Wieler & Co.	Hamburg	
Rosa Horse	2 c	Palmeyer	Siam. bqe.	887	Oct. 19	Siemssen & Co.	Canton	
San Lorenzo	4 c	Vidarte	Span. sch.	250	Oct. 12	Remedios & Co.	Canton	
Southern Cross	7 h	Gibbs	Amer. sh.	1129	Oct. 15	Captain	Canton	
Spartan	3 c	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray	Canton	
Sumatra	3 c	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	Canton	
Tai Lee	4 c	Stehr	Ger. bqe.	256	Oct. 2	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	London	
Toowoomba	7 c	Kirkpatrick	Brit. bqe.	585	Aug. 25	Vogel & Co.	London	
Twilight	3 c	Watland	Amer. sh.	1303	Sept. 14	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Bangkok	
Victory	4 c	Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	Oct. 18	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Bangkok	
<b>WEAMPOA</b>								
Besthoven	6 c	Haje	Ger. bqe.	340	Oct. 22	Melchers & Co.	Hamburg	
Davina	6 c	Scott	Brit. bqe.	425	Oct. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Kirkland	6 c	Colledge	Brit. bqe.	453	Oct. 20	Wieler & Co.	Hamburg	
<b>CANTON</b>								
Fuyew	6 h	Crood	Chl. str.	920	Oct. 30	U. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	6 c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Oct. 27	A. L. Douglas
Foxhound	7 h	British	gunboat	455	...	...	Oct. 12	Wm. H. G. Nowell
Li Tai	6 c	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Mesance	6 c	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Sun-kee	6 c	British	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Vencedora	5 h	Spanish	man-of-war	3087	20	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alararo
Victor Emanuel	5 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	835	2	250	Oct. 22	Commodore Smith
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	...	...	...	...	William M. Annesley

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spart	140	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	O. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Ohen-jul	80	3	20	A. Walker
Ohen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-shu	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sul-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tehing-tung	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Oct. 25, 1879.	
<b>MERCHANT STEAMER.</b>	
Europe	for Shanghai
*Kwangtung	for Hongkong.
<b>MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>	
Iris	for Fremantle
White Adder	for London

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Oct. 24, 1879.	
<b>MERCHANT STEAMERS.</b>	
Agamemnon	for London, &c.
Ava	French
Bremer Castle	British
Chin-tung	Chinese
Eldorado	British
Fuyew	Chinese
Gunkal Maru	Japanese
Gralor	British

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Hao-san	Chinese
Hao-san	Chinese
Hao-tung	Chinese
Hakon Adalsten	Norwegian
Hanyang	British
H. C. Orsted	Danish
*Hwai-yuen	Chinese
Kiang-ching	Chinese
Kiang-tung	Chinese
Kiang-yuen	Chinese
Kiang-yung	Chinese
Newchwang	British
Oristes	for London, &c.
Orissa	British
Paokong	British
Pekin	British
Shanghai	British
Tahyew	Chinese
Taku	Chinese
*Yang-tu	French

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Bencultha	American barque
Conrad Henrich	German barque
Poochow	Siamese barque
Hilda	British barque
John R. Worcester	British ship
Joyce Phillips	British barque
Kimsocahat	Siamese brig
Lulu	British schooner
Martha Brockelmann	German barque
Pelham	British brig
Serapis	for New York
Slam	Siamese barque
Ashualot	U. S. corvette
Cyclop	German gunboat
Keugelen	French corvette
Lynx	French gunboat
Modeste	H. M. corvette
Monocary	U. S. corvette
Moorehen	H. M. gunboat
Palos	U. S. gunboat
Wolf	German gunboat

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, November 1st, 1879.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	350 300	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	225 200	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	200 170	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140 130	燒牛肉
" Roast, . . .	160 140	湯肉
" Soup, . . .	90 80	牛肉耙
" Steak, . . .	150 140	牛腦
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50 40	牛脚
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	鹹牛脚
" " corned, . . .	300 270	牛心
" Head, . . .	750 700	牛心
" Heart, . . .	130 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	130 120	牛心
" Feet, . . . each	50 45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	100 90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80 70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300 270	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	200 180	金華火腿
" English, . . .	320 300	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	180 160	羊牌骨
" Leg, . . .	180 160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . .	140 120	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	70 60	猪脚
" Feet, . . .	100 90	猪脚
" Fry, . . .	110 100	猪頭
" Head, . . .	90 80	猪心
" Heart, . . . each	60 50	猪腰
" Kidney, . . .	100 90	猪肝
" Liver, . . . lb.	120 110	猪牌骨
Pork Chop, . . . catty	160 150	鹹猪肉
" Corned, . . .	150 140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	160 150	猪油
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110 100	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	70 60	羊腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	140 130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2. \$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120 110	生牛油
" Mutton, . . .	110 100	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130 120	牛核
Veal, . . .	140 130	牛仔肉

## Poultry.

Capon, . . . catty	200 180	鐵鷄
Doves, . . . each	110 100	班鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	110 100	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100 90	雞蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	160 150	雞
Geese, . . .	120 110	鵞
Partridges, . . . each	800 275	鵲
Rice Birds, . . . doz.	200 150	禾花雀
Pigeons, . . . each	140 180	白鴿
Quail, . . .	90 80	鶉
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . .	700 600	省城家兔
Snipe, . . . each	100 90	沙追
Teal, . . .	350 320	水鴨
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	600 450	火雞
" Hen, . . .	350 300	火雞

## Fish.

Bombay Ducks, . . .	per hundred	200 180	鹹魚
Bream, . . .	catty	80 70	鯽魚
Carp, . . .	"	90 80	鯉魚
Catfish, . . .	"	50 40	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	"	160 —	鹹魚
Crabs, . . .	"	110 60	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	"	90 80	墨魚
Dace, . . .	"	80 70	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish, . . .	"	60 50	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor, . . .	"	60 50	海鰻
" Fresh water, . . .	"	100 90	淡水鱸
" Silver, . . .	"	100 90	白鱸
" Yellow, . . .	"	100 90	黃鱸
File Fish, . . .	"	70 60	刺皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .	"	150 120	大鮮魚
" Small, . . .	"	80 70	鮮魚仔
Frogs, . . .	"	110 100	田雞
Garoupa, . . .	"	140 130	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . .	"	100 90	白蛤魚
Gurnard, . . .	"	110 100	紅花魚
Haddock, . . .	"	100 90	黃花魚
Herrings, fresh, . . .	"	80 70	黃澤
" smoked, . . .	box	\$1.00 —	煙
King Crab, . . .	each	120 110	蟹
Labrus, . . .	catty	100 90	生魚
Live Fish, . . .	catty	110 100	生魚
LOBSTERS, . . .	"	120 110	龍蝦
Mullet, . . .	"	80 70	鱖魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	"	100 90	鸚鵡魚
Perch, . . .	"	80 70	頭魚
Pike, . . .	"	120 110	鱸魚
Plaice, . . .	"	80 70	破鱸
Pomfret, White, . . .	"	110 100	花白
Pomfret, Black, . . .	"	100 90	黑